THE

Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 601.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Lambs' Wool, backed with Cotton Cloth, required in the United States	13th June, 1912	559
"Marasc's" (Mahaleb-cherry) from Dalmatia...	6th " "	525
Sisal Fibre from Mozambique	23rd May, "	414
Raw Cotton from the Argentine	16th " "	365
"Euphorbia Canariensis" from the Canary Islands	9th " "	315
Magnesite from Australia	2nd " "	219
New Artificial Manure, "Biphosphate," from Norway ...	2nd " "	262
Gum Copal from Congo State	25th April, "	203
Japanese Wood ("Tung") Oil	11th " "	93
Wheat from Western Australia—Standard Sample of 1911–12 season	14th Mar., "	594
Californian Laurel—a new Hard Wood	29th Feb. "	487
New Oil-yielding Nut from Portuguese East Africa	4th Jan. "	46

Attention is called to the following notices :— Page.

Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade 601

List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions 602

List of the **more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications,** &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 595

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Brake Rigging; Bridgework; Steel Bars, &c.; Bolts and Rivets; Sheffield Tools; Carbolic Acid; Stationery.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m., on 20th June, for the supply of the following stores, viz. :—*Brake rigging; steelwork for bridges; mild steel bars, angles, &c.; bolts and rivets for bridgework; Sheffield tools, &c.; carbolic acid powder and fluid; stationery, &c.* Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

a fee, which will not be returned. Tenders marked "Tender for Brake Rigging," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

Metal Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses.

The United States Consul at Madras, in a recent report to his Government, states that there is a growing demand in Madras for metal bedsteads and spring mattresses. The style of beds used has a wide range, including all-iron, iron and brass, and all-brass; whilst the sizes vary from double, three-quarter, and single, down to children's cots. Bedsteads are generally preferred with upright corner posts for mosquito netting, although there is also a market for beds without the mosquito net accessories.

The retail prices of these bedsteads range from £1 for the plain all-iron variety to about £10 for the better combination iron and brass style. There is less demand for all-brass bedsteads, the prices of which vary from about £11 10s. to £20.

CANADA.

Plant for Construction of Railway Cars and Axles.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Halifax, Nova Scotia (Mr. E. A. Saunders) reports the formation of a company, with a capital of 2,500,000 dols. (about £513,900), for the purpose of building steel railway cars. It is understood that operations are to be commenced at once. The works will have an initial capacity of 25 cars a day and will give employment to between 800 and 1,000 men.

Another company in Nova Scotia have decided to erect and equip works for the manufacture of axles for railway cars. The necessary plant is estimated to cost about 60,000 dols. (about £12,330).

The names of the companies may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,905.)

Supplies and Materials for Public Works (Railways, Bridges, &c.).

See article on pp. 571-2.

Tinplate.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents at that place desire to represent British tinplate manufacturers.

The name and address of the firm in question may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, P.O. Box 176, Toronto. (12,868.)

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Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm make enquiry for the names of Canadian manufacturers of baking powder desirous of importing supplies of **tartaric acid, cream of tartar** and **citric acid.**

A Manchester produce dealer makes enquiry for the names of Canadian exporters of **eggs** and **poultry.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A correspondent, who is shortly leaving for Canada, desires to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **sanitary fittings, builders' requisites, supplies required by sewerage and water engineers,** &c.

A correspondent in the Province of Ontario makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **glass beads** or **globules;** also of makers of **copper wire.** Samples of the beads and wire can be seen at the Canadian Government Office, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

AUSTRALIAN ENQUIRY.

An Australian merchant firm at present importing large quantities of United States **goods of various descriptions** are prepared to do business with Canadian manufacturers.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.,** whence further information may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company manufacturing **athletic goods,** and also **leather travelling bags and trunks,** and similar wares, are desirous of finding a resident Canadian representative to act for them upon a commission basis.

A Yorkshire firm manufacturing **paint, colour, varnish,** and **putty** wish to extend their trade to Canada.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding either of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster General, Melbourne, as follows:—

Steel Conduits; Telephone Protectors; Switchboards.

1. Up to 3 p.m. on 23rd July, for the supply of steel conduits and fittings (Schedule No. 738).

2. Up to 3 p.m. on 30th July, for the supply of 2,990 telephone protectors (Schedule No. 732).

3. Up to 3 p.m. on 6th August, for the supply of telephone switchboards and parts (Schedule No. 724).

See Note † on next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Telephone Switchboards.

With reference to the notice on p. 333 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th May notifying that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster General, Sydney, up to 2.30 p.m. on 31st July, for the supply of telephone switchboards (Schedules Nos. 122, 131, 151, 153 and 154), it is notified that copies of the specifications and forms of tender in connection therewith have now been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

Tenders will also be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, up to 2.30 p.m. on 31st July, for the supply of (1) a common battery multiple switchboard for Glebe Telephone Exchange (Schedule No. 128), and (2) a lamp signalling switchboard for the Telephone Exchange at Sydney (Schedule No. 149). *See Note†.*

Note†.—A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, *and of* 2½ *per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

For copies of the specifications and forms of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,904.)

Soft Goods.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a manufacturers' agent representing British manufacturers of soft goods is desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers of other classes of such goods than those he sells at present.

The name and address of the agent may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Equitable Buildings, Melbourne. (12,327.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Iron Gates and Fencing.

With reference to the notice on p. 456 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th February last, relative to a call for tenders for the supply of wrought iron gates and fencing for entrances to the Queen Street and Railway Wharves at Auckland, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at that place (Mr. A. J. Denniston) reports that the time for the receipt of tenders in this connection has been extended to 22nd October. Tenders, made out on the proper forms (copies of which can be obtained from the London Agents, of the Auckland Harbour Board, Messrs. W. & A. McArthur, Ltd., 18, Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.), should be addressed to the Chairman of the Harbour Board, Auckland. *A deposit of* £50 *must accompany each tender.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with blue prints, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,907.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Rails, Fishplates, and Chairplates.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 749 tons of 60 lb. *rails* with 42 tons of *fishplates* and 186 tons of *chairplates*, and 12,581 tons of 80 lb. *rails* with 750 tons of *fishplates* and 2,073 tons of *chairplates*, in Bessemer, Sandberg or high carbon open hearth steel. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., up to noon on 2nd July, where also drawings can be seen and copies made.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, as above. A copy may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

In the event of shipment of any of the above stores by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid, the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis. (12,859.)

Slaughter House Plant.

Notice is given in the "Cape of Good Hope Official Gazette" of 17th May to the effect that the Town Council of Cape Town, and the Municipal Councils of Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, and Maitland, have entered into an agreement for the establishment of joint municipal slaughter houses upon a site acquired for that purpose at Nieuwe Molen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Marine Motors.

In the Annual Report for 1911 of the Newfoundland Board of Trade (*i.e.*, Chamber of Commerce) it is stated that motor engines are being adopted by the Newfoundland fishing boats as an auxiliary means of propulsion, and that there can be little doubt but that they will largely increase the facilities for procuring bait and catching fish, and so speedily pay for their cost and maintenance. (12,870.)

EGYPT.

Chevrons and Badges.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office (Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G.) notifies that the Department named invite tenders for the supply of chevrons and badges. Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at Mr. Webb's offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, West-

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

minster, S.W., where tenders will be received up to noon on 10th July, to remain open for seven days from that date.

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which is to be from a bank.

A copy of the specification and conditions, with form of tender and blue print, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (9,601.)

Sponges.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders* will be received by the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria, up to noon on 15th July, for the supply and delivery of 700 sponges. *A provisional deposit of 2 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.* Copies of the conditions and form of tender can be obtained from the above-mentioned Administration.

A copy of the conditions and form may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (12,515.)

Flour, Chemical Manures, Textiles, &c. See article on pp. 572–3.

RUSSIA.

Public Works.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that the municipal authorities of a town in Russia propose to obtain powers to raise a loan of 18,700,000 roubles (about £1,974,000) at 5 per cent., the proceeds to be spent, *inter alia*, on the following public works:—*Central electric station*, 3,500,000 roubles; *electric tramway service*, 1,300,000 roubles; *water system*, 2,000,000 roubles; *sewerage*, 3,220,000 roubles; *military barracks*, 1,500,000 roubles; *school buildings*, 950,000 roubles; *police headquarters*, 440,000 roubles; *hospital buildings*, 590,000 roubles; *slaughter house*, 300,000 roubles; and *sanitary works*, 200,000 roubles.

The name of the municipality may be obtained by British manufacturers and contractors on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,022.)

Rouble = 2s. 1⅓d.

Harbour Works. See notice on p. 582.

* Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary. For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) on the trade of that district in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

Bananas and other Fruits.

Bananas, which have only been imported during the last few years, are growing more and more popular, and are imported almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. Attention should therefore be paid to this trade, as well as to the supply of fruits in general, which, although mostly imported from Russia, will, it is probable, be taken in greater quantities from other countries in future, owing to the fear of cholera, especially in the summer months.

Tea.

The importation of tea, although insignificant as compared with that of coffee, which is greatly preferred, is increasing steadily, the United Kingdom supplying about one-fifth. Local prices are, however, very high, an average quality of tea amounting to 7s. per lb., and it is quite possible that it would pay to introduce a cheaper article, in spite of the customs duty, which is about 1s. 1d. per lb.

Ready-made Clothes.

The United Kingdom's share in the import trade in ready-made clothes might probably be improved considerably. At present, German clothes are chiefly sold at Helsingfors, and the articles of British origin imported come *viâ* Germany. Local prices for British ready-made suits, overcoats, &c. are extremely high, owing not merely to the customs duty, but also to the commission which accumulates through the fact that these goods are received *viâ* Germany, where they are purchased for the Finnish market by dealers from Finland. The British goods, however, are popular and held in high repute. The total importation from all countries of this class of goods amounted in 1911 to about 260 tons, not including head and foot gear.

Cement.

Cement is imported chiefly from Germany, Denmark and Sweden, competition with the low foreign prices being difficult for British firms. The demand is, however, rising annually, owing to the local boom in the building trade. The total import in 1911 amounted to about 100,000 tons, or 25 per cent. more than in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom was insignificant. The cement received from the United Kingdom is certainly equal and probably superior to the competing brands, but the higher price of the British article prevents its sale in a market where the cheaper foreign cements are well established.

Chemicals and Fertilisers.

The imports of chemicals and fertilisers in 1911 from the United Kingdom showed a decided increase over 1910. Special mention must be made of the improvement in the importation of *phosphates*, of which 75 per cent. comes from the United Kingdom; and in the amount of *sulphate of soda* received from the United Kingdom, which was double that of the previous year. This trade is likely to improve

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND)—*continued.*

steadily by reason of the constantly increasing demand caused by the development of Finnish agriculture and allied trades, such as the dairy industry. There is every reason, consequently, to continue to study the market and to face the keen competition offered by other countries, chiefly Germany.

Cattle Cakes and other Fodder.

Much of what has been said in the preceding paragraph applies also to cattle cakes. Although a larger quantity is received from Russia and Germany than from the United Kingdom, the share of the latter country nearly doubled in 1911, and amounted to about 20 per cent. of the total, whilst the Russian and German contributions increased by only 10 per cent. The total imports of these articles increased by about 12 per cent., and it may be confidently anticipated will improve year by year.

Dyes and Colours.

The imports of dyes and colours from the United Kingdom show a downward tendency, the British article being ousted by German, Swedish, Danish and French goods. *Red earth, minium, colour clays and white lead* are still imported in considerable quantities, and in these qualities the United Kingdom could compete successfully with Germany. It is to be regretted that the United Kingdom is losing ground in the *paint used for ships' bottoms. Fine colours for artistic purposes*, &c. are the only kinds which, as regards the import from the United Kingdom, show an increase.

Electrical Machinery and Accessories.

All goods connected with electrical machinery, &c. are supplied by Germany in far greater quantities than by the United Kingdom, with whom Sweden also competes in this trade. There does not appear at present to be any means by which the British import trade can be improved in such articles as telephones (received exclusively from Sweden), lamps, bells and other apparatus; but in *electrical machinery, motors, &c.* the United Kingdom might well compete, and is doing so to some extent, although the import is as yet insignificant. It should be noted in this connection that Finland is a country with great wealth in water power, and that *turbines* and *electrical machinery* must needs be used in large quantities. It therefore appears extremely probable that the import of the latter goods will improve, as it is considered that the local factories will not be able to meet the demand. There should thus be an opening for a thorough study of the Finnish market in this trade, and for an attempt to supply, if possible, the particular article required.

Suction Gas and other Motors.

The British share of the imports of *suction gas* and *other motors* is important, and, it is considered, might be improved. It is difficult to say whether the import trade in this line developed in 1911, as no separate statistics are available, but it should be mentioned that *motors of all kinds* are largely employed in Helsingfors for boats and cars, and also in the building industry, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

Walnut Rifle Stocks.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited for the supply to the Kongsberg Arms Factory of 10,000 walnut rifle stocks in the rough. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa geværskjæfteemner," will be received at "Kongsberg Vaabenfabrik," Kongsberg, Norway, up to 2 p.m. on 1st July. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required.* (12,821.)

Stone Crushers.

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of 4 stone crushers with working machinery required for use on the Dovre section. Sealed tenders, marked "Stenknusere," will be received at "Overingeniörens Kontor, Dombaas," Norway, up to 30th June. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required.* (12,824.)

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Whaling Vessels and Plant. See notice on p. 589.

NETHERLANDS.

Iron Roofing; Ironware for Turntables; Underframes for Wagons; Axles; Bridgework.

H.M. Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. H. Turing) reports that tenders will be received by the Colonial Office at The Hague, up to 25th June, for the supply and delivery of (1) *ironware and accessories for the roofing of the locomotive sheds* at Madioen (Contract 565); (2) *ironware and accessories for several turn-tables* (Contract 566); (3) *underframes* for 508 *wagons with brakes* (Contract 567); (4) 2,040 *axles with hubs* for railway carriages and carts (Contract 568); and (5) the *metal superstructure with accessories* for four *bridges* for ordinary traffic (Contract, lit. B. 18).

Specifications relating to the above contracts may be purchased from "Mart. Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9," The Hague, at the following prices:—2½ gulden (4s. 2d.) for (1) and (5), 4 gulden (6s. 8d.) for (2) and (3), and 1 gulden (1s. 8d.) for (4). (12,933.)

Coal.

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders will be received by the Director of Naval Establishments at Hellevoetsluis, up to 19th June, for the supply of about 1,200 tons of Cardiff coal. Specifications may be obtained at the Naval Offices at Hellevoetsluis. A copy is expected to be received, which will be open to British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,909.)

Tissues, Metals, Tools, Cordage, Oils, Locks, Soap, &c.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 6th June notifies that tenders will be opened, under the auspices of the Netherlands "Ministerie van Koloniën," on 19th June, at the offices of the "Maatschappij tot Nut van 't Algemeen, N.Z. Voorburgwal No. 212," Amsterdam, for the supply of *cotton, linen, canvas, copper,*

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

steel and galvanised iron wire, tools, cordage, locks, paper, drysaltery, varnish, oils, soap, &c. Complete specifications may be purchased from "Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28A," The Hague.

BELGIUM.

Rolling Stock.

H.M. Legation at Brussels have forwarded a copy of a law, published in the "Moniteur Belge" of 29th May, authorising the Minister of Railways to purchase, if necessary, rolling stock for the State Railways during 1913, 1914 and 1915, up to a maximum amount of 24,000,000 francs (£960,000) for each year. (12,559.)

River Improvement Works.

H.M. Legation have also forwarded the text of a decree, dated 15th May, authorising the expenditure of 15,000,000 francs (£600,000) by the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works for altering the course of the Scheldt below the city of Antwerp with a view to improving the port. The definite plans for the work must be laid before the Chamber of Representatives within a year from the promulgation of the decree. (12,662.)

FRANCE.

Electric Cranes and Capstans; Electrical Plant; Coal Hoppers.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 8th June publishes decrees authorising certain Chambers of Commerce to raise loans to meet the cost of effecting sundry improvements at the respective ports, as follows:—(1) Havre Chamber of Commerce—1,530,000 francs (£61,200) for the erection of a shed and 17 electric cranes; (2) Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce — 1,020,000 francs (£40,800) for the purchase of 16 electric cranes and electric capstans; and (3) La Rochelle Chamber of Commerce—350,000 francs (£14,000) for the erection of 4 electric cranes, an electric sub-station, and 2 coal hoppers.

SPAIN.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Cadiz (Mr. R. A. Calvert) on the trade of that district in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

Staves.

There is an excellent market at Cadiz for certain classes of staves, of which wine casks are manufactured. At present there is a very great scarcity of this wood, large quantities of which are imported. High prices are ruling and must rise further. Before September many thousands of butts will have to be ready to receive the young wines.

Prepared Foods.

Patent foods, if well advertised, seem to be in great demand, and the scarcity and poor quality of milk (average price 3½d. per pint), the high cost of good meat, and the prevalence of tubercular diseases (greater perhaps in Cadiz than in any other town in Spain) in the treatment of

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

which pure and nutritious foods are required, should make Cadiz a good field for exporters of prepared foods.

Furniture.

Owing to the scarcity and dearness of wood, furniture is very expensive in the Cadiz market, although often very inferior to what is generally used in modest houses in the United Kingdom. A special study of this branch of trade would probably repay British exporters, but they must engage the interest of the private buyer among the well-to-do classes.

ITALY.

New Type of Electric Motor.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Austria-Hungary and Italy (Mr. A. P. Bennett) reports that an Italian engineer, who claims to have invented a new type of electric motor capable of developing a much larger amount of power at the same number of revolutions per minute than any existing type of motor of the same weight, wishes to get in touch with an electrical firm in the United Kingdom who might take an interest in the invention.

The name of the inventor may be obtained by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. For further particulars enquiry may be made of Mr. A. P. Bennett, care of the Foreign Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. (11,261.)

Material for Aqueduct Construction.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 3rd June announces that tenders will be be received, up to 27th June, at the Council Chamber, Benevento, for the construction of an aqueduct to supply drinking water to the town of Benevento. The upset price is put at 972,034 lire (about £38,800).

Although the above contract will no doubt be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of some materials out of Italy.

Railway Material.

The same "Gazzetta" publishes a series of decrees granting concessions for the construction of the following lines of railway:—Susegana—Pieve di Soligo; Francavilla—Locrotondo; Soresina—Soncino; Modena—Decima—Crevalcore; Casarano—Gallipoli; Spilamberto—Bazzano.

Contractors' Plant and Tools.

See notice on p. 583.

ROUMANIA.

Incinerator Plant.

The "Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie" (Berlin) of 1st June states that the municipal authorities of Turnu-Severin invite tenders, up to 5th July, for the erection of an incinerator. Copies of the conditions, estimates and plans can be obtained on application to the office of the Mayor, Turnu-Severin.

Openings for British Trade.

BULGARIA.

Railway Wagons.

H.M. Legation at Sofia report that tenders are invited by the Bulgarian Directorate-General of Railways and Ports for the supply and delivery of 200 *goods wagons* of 15 metric tons capacity; 75 *coal wagons* of 20 metric tons capacity; 100 *ballast wagons* of 15 metric tons capacity; 40 *rail wagons* of 18 metric tons capacity; 20 *wagons* of 15 metric tons capacity *for carrying glassware*; 15 *wagons for poultry*; 2 *luggage vans*; and *spare parts*. Tenders will be received by the "Kreis-Finanz-Verwaltung," Sofia, up to 3 p.m. on 3rd July. The upset price is placed at 1,860,000 lei (£74,400). *Tenderers must include with their tender an undertaking to pay 5 per cent. of the value of the order should they fail to accept the contract within 15 days from its adjudication to them. Only wagon manufacturers may compete.* A manufacturer who has not previously supplied wagons to the Bulgarian State Railways must send with his tender a declaration by the authorities of a railway that he has executed a contract for the supply of wagons to them to their satisfaction.

Copies of the form of tender, with specifications and drawings, may be obtained from the "Direction Générale des Chemins de Fer et des Ports de l'Etat, Bulgare," Sofia, on payment of 30 francs (24s.) per set.

Copies of the specifications (in German), together with form of tender and drawings, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,555).

TURKEY.

Zinc Ingots.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Constantinople (Mr. M. G. Harris) reports that a competition has been opened for the supply of 2,758 ingots of pure zinc for boilers. Tenders will be received, up to 26th June, at the "Section de l'Intendance du 4me Cercle du Ministère de la Marine," Constantinople.

Local representation is practically indispensable in the case of Turkish Government contracts. A list of British commission agents established in Constantinople may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,972.)

Harbour Works; Plant for Arsenal.

The "Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie" (Berlin) of 30th May states, on the authority of the German Consul-General at Constantinople, that the Turkish Government have made important additions to the plans which were originally drawn up for the reorganisation of the naval arsenal at Constantinople. The original proposal to grant a concession to a private company to carry on the business of the arsenal has fallen through, and it is now reported that the Government will no longer confine themselves to developing and modernising the Golden Horn establishments, but will construct a

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY—*continued.*

new naval harbour and arsenal. For this purpose the Gulf of Ismidt and the Asia-Minor bank of the Sea of Marmora, between Djirmen-Dere and Kazikli, have been suggested.

To supplement the naval harbour at Ismidt it is proposed to establish another harbour for torpedo boats at Laz-Bournou, a strip of land on the Asia-Minor bank, opposite Stamboul, and in this connection the Ministry of Marine recently published a notice inviting contractors for quay works, &c. to send in estimates. In addition to a quay, it is said that a breakwater will be erected there, as well as stores for ammunition, coal, and drinking water.

Motors, Mills, Pumps, Agricultural Machinery, &c.

The same issue of the "Nachrichten" publishes an extract from a report by the German Consul at Aleppo to the effect that, owing partly to the construction of the Baghdad railway, there is likely to be in the near future an increased demand in the Aleppo district for machinery, such as stationary motors, mills, pumps, agricultural machinery and appliances, &c. As regards terms of business, it is usual for the sellers to grant credit. Buyers pay one-fifth to one-eighth of the amount, according to the extent and value of the order, before delivery, a like amount on receipt of shipping documents, and the remainder in instalments, within eighteen months of the arrival of the goods in Tripoli (Syria).

MOROCCO.

Steel Steam Tug; Lighters.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that the Moroccan Adjudications Commission intend to contract, by private arrangement after competition, for the supply of a steel steam tug and two new wooden lighters for use at Moorish ports. Applications from firms desirous of tendering will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications, Dar En Niaba," Tangier, up to 1st July. The conditions of tender will be announced later.

H.M. Consul-General suggests that British shipbuilders should send in their names as desiring to tender, so that they may receive the *cahier des charges* and thus be in a position to decide definitely whether or not to compete.

A copy of the general regulations as to tenders and contracts (in French) may be seen by British shipbuilders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,826; 12,937.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Lambs' Wool backed with Cotton Cloth.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Mr. C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a trader at that city desires to get into communication with British producers of lambs' wool, backed with cotton cloth, which he desires to import in large pieces, to be cut up by him for the manufacture of powder puffs.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

The name and address of the trader may be obtained, and a sample of the type of material required seen, by British producers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York. (12,912.)

Material for Harbour Works. See notice on pp. 583–4.

MEXICO.

Hydro-Electric Plant. H.M. Legation at Mexico City report the publication of a contract between the Ministry of Fomento and Signoret Honnorat & Co., a French firm at that place, by which the latter are authorised to use 3,500 litres of water per second from the river Cupatitzio, in the State of Michoacan, for the generation of electric power, over a period of 50 years. Plans are to be presented within 18 months of the signing of the contract, and the necessary works must be completed within the following four years. (C. 5,040.)

VENEZUELA.

Motor Vehicles. The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 7th May publishes the text of an agreement between the Minister of Public Works and J. M. Alamilla Ramos, by which the latter undertakes to run an automobile or steam transport service, for passengers and merchandise, between San Felix, Upata, Guasipati, El Callao, and Tumeremo. The concessionaire is to be allowed to import, free of Customs duty, materials, machinery, vehicles, tools, fuel, &c. required in connection with the undertaking, and agrees on his part to keep the roads over which the vehicles will run in a good state of repair.

ARGENTINA.

Passenger and Cargo River Steamers. H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires report the issue of a decree, dated 27th April, authorising a call for tenders for the supply of a small passenger steamer and two small cargo steamers for use on the river Bermejo, the estimated cost being placed at 75,000 dols. gold (£15,000). It is stated that experience has shown the inconvenience of having combined passenger and cargo steamers on the Bermejo, and therefore it has been decided that the new vessels shall be used exclusively for passengers or cargo, according to the purpose for which they are constructed.

Copies of the specifications are obtainable from the Hydraulic Works Department, Buenos Aires, price 10 dols. paper (about 17s. 6d.).

(M. 16,508.)

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Building Material.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 18th May publishes a decree authorising the Superintendent of Military Construction to award to Señor Luis Loreti a contract for the construction of infantry barracks at San Nicolás (Province of Buenos Aires) for the sum of 320,705 pesos (about £28,000).

BRAZIL.

Building Material and Stable Fittings.

The "Diario Official" of 18th May publishes decrees, as follows:—

(1) Granting in favour of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs an extraordinary credit of 500,000 milreis (about £33,300) for the purpose of completing the erection of the cavalry barracks required for the Police Brigade in Rio de Janeiro.

Building Material and Postal Telegraph Accessories.

(2) Granting in favour of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works a credit of 600,000 milreis (about £40,000) for the construction of a Postal Telegraph Office in Nictheroy, State of Rio de Janeiro.

Tug Boat for Rescue Work.

The "Diario" of 19th May announces that tenders will be opened on 30th June* at the "Superintendencia de Portos e Costas, Ministerio da Marinha, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva No. 22," Rio de Janeiro, for the supply of a relief tug boat intended for the Association for the Protection of Mariners. The tug boat must be of steel or first-quality iron, it must be not less than 100 feet between perpendiculars, and should draw nine feet when loaded. The boat must develop a speed of 12 knots per hour, and must have a signalling mast, the necessary aerial wires for wireless telegraphy, and a wireless installation for a minimum range of 100 miles. The vessel must be further equipped, *inter alia*, with lifeboats, rocket life-saving apparatus, winch, diving apparatus and hooks, submarine exploding machine, air compressor, and pneumatic tools. Six months are allowed for executing the order, and prices must include delivery c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro.

BOLIVIA.

Harbour Works.

With reference to the notice on p. 232 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd May relative to the construction of a new port on the river Paraguay, some 75 miles below Corumba, it is notified that a copy of the plan of the proposed works, which are to be constructed by a British firm, has now been received from H.M. Legation at La Paz, and may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 4,920.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation, therefore, will be of use only to firms having agents in Brazil who can be instructed by cable.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Trade Correspondent at Toronto.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) that in future all communications for him should be addressed to P.O. Box 176, Toronto, instead of to 380, Victoria Street, as heretofore. (12,908.)

NEW PATENT LAW IN NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

With reference to the notices on p. 331 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May, 1911, and p. 501 of the issue of 6th June, 1912, relative to the new Netherlands Patent Law, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Royal Dutch decree putting the Law, which applies also to the Netherlands Colonies and Possessions, into force on 1st June.

A translation of the Law, together with a memorandum on its principal provisions, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 4,830; 12,560.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN MAY, 1912.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for May, 1912, when compared with those for May, 1911, show increases in the values of the **Imports** into the United Kingdom, and of the **Exports** both of the **Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** and of **Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

The value of the **Imports** in May was £55,130,632, an increase of £1,198,540, or 2·2 per cent., as compared with May, 1911; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £49,657,638, an increase of £3,207,859. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show an increase of £1,217,647, or 3·2 per cent., as compared with May, 1911; whilst there is an increase of £1,990,212, or 22·5 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for May, 1912, as compared with the corresponding month of 1911 and 1910, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the monthly Trade Accounts for 1912," which appears on pp. 295-301 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th February last, for information as to the changes that have been made in these accounts this year.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in May, 1912.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—May.

	Month of May.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1910.
	1910.	1911.	1912.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	6,536,593	5,983,325	6,546,565	+ 563,240	+ 9,972
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	3,617,636	4,717,618	3,966,739	— 750,879	+ 349,103
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,916,420	5,703,019	6,017,593	+ 314,574	+ 101,173
2. Dutiable	5,142,882	3,972,370	4,133,334	+ 160,964	— 1,009,548
D. Tobacco	353,633	334,918	424,349	+ 89,431	+ 70,716
Total, Class I. ... £	21,567,164	20,711,250	21,088,580	+ 377,330	— 478,584
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	1,649	1,699	81,540	+ 79,841	+ 79,891
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	600,899	488,151	428,254	— 59,897	— 172,645
C. Other metallic ores	772,174	792,422	617,701	— 174,721	— 154,473
D. Wood and timber	1,939,215	1,990,485	1,914,994	— 75,491	— 24,221
E. Cotton	3,916,347	3,068,388	4,835,978	+ 1,767,590	+ 919,631
F. Wool	2,509,272	3,223,549	2,757,713	— 465,836	+ 248,441
G. Other textile materials	740,966	944,328	1,167,826	+ 223,498	+ 426,860
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,353,429	3,441,037	2,542,087	— 898,950	— 811,342
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,046,718	1,000,635	1,098,228	+ 97,593	+ 51,510
J. Paper-making materials	411,620	491,821	455,929	— 35,892	+ 44,309
K. Miscellaneous	4,688,092	2,811,798	2,905,191	+ 93,393	— 1,782,901
Total, Class II. ... £	19,980,381	18,254,313	18,805,441	+ 551,128	— 1,174,940
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	729,183	1,071,496	1,071,075	— 421	+ 341,892
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,718,449	2,218,203	2,141,322	— 76,881	+ 422,873
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	404,475	456,402	523,789	+ 67,387	+ 119,314
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire)	131,814	121,356	100,147	— 21,209	— 31,667
E. Machinery	430,770	608,973	668,985	+ 60,012	+ 238,215
F. Ships (new)	257	2,597	1,650	— 947	+ 1,393
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	213,904	222,227	231,198	+ 8,971	+ 17,294
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	882,161	901,095	886,318	— 14,777	+ 4,157
2. Wool	889,164	838,927	760,899	— 78,028	— 128,265
3. Silk	1,529,317	1,297,530	1,285,417	— 12,113	— 243,900
4. Other materials	591,090	710,580	770,590	+ 60,010	+ 179,500
I. Apparel	505,544	519,111	558,558	+ 39,447	+ 53,014
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	946,284	1,035,739	1,087,451	+ 51,712	+ 141,167
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,109,594	1,011,233	1,188,238	+ 177,005	+ 78,644
L. Earthenware and glass...	304,280	367,473	349,310	— 18,163	+ 45,030
M. Paper	527,449	562,746	599,647	+ 36,901	+ 72,198
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c....	492,366	607,017	653,461	+ 46,444	+ 161,095
O. Miscellaneous	2,070,807	2,215,793	2,123,644	— 92,149	+ 52,837
Total, Class III. ... £	13,476,908	14,768,498	15,001,699	+ 233,201	+ 1,524,791
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	205,300	198,031	234,912	+ 36,881	+ 29,612
Total value... ... £	55,229,753	53,932,092	55,130,632	+ 1,198,540	— 99,121

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in May, 1912.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of May, 1911, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Increases.

			£
I.	A.	Wheat	1,081,509
		Oats	220,049
	B.	Hams	118,032
	C1.	Margarine	116,804
		Potatoes	287,980
	C2.	Coffee, roasted or ground	98,903
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	94,038
		Sugar, unrefined	127,742
	D.	Tobacco, unmanufactured	107,306
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	79,841
	E.	Cotton, raw	1,767,590
II. *cont.*	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed	266,519
	H.	Palm oil, unrefined	75,457
	I.	Hides, raw, dry	107,005
		„ „ wet	84,143
	K.	Nitrate of soda	108,336
	B.	Lead, pig and sheet	109,973
		Zinc, crude in cakes	54,072
III.	C.	Instruments and apparatus, scientific (other than electrical), and parts thereof	78,930
	E.	Machinery	60,012
	K.	Leather	173,998

Decreases.

			£
I.	A.	Barley	421,264
		Maize	385,889
	B.	Cattle	290,537
		Beef, fresh and refrigerated	53,389
		Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	417,512
		Poultry and game	53,234
	C1.	Butter	89,210
II.	B.	Iron ore	61,613
	D.	Wood and timber, hewn	53,123
II. *cont.*	F.	Sheep or lamb's wool	364,246
		Mohair	50,994
	H.	Linseed	186,057
		Soya beans	164,095
		Fish oils	248,720
		Petroleum	127,836
		Turpentine	130,783
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	138,684
		Tin in blocks, &c.	75,508
	H2.	Woollen and Worsted manufactures	94,791

The following are the principal instances of **increase in value combined with decrease in quantity**, and *vice versâ*:—

			Increase in value.		Decrease in quantity.
I.	A.	Rice, exclusive of rice meal	£6,933	...	133,275 cwts.
	B.	Bacon	£44,851	...	37,243 „
	C1	Fish, fresh, not of British taking	£7,642	...	16,007 „
		Onions	£11,365	...	29,394 bushels.
	C2	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	£94,038	...	282,580 cwts.
		Sugar, unrefined	£127,742	...	229,109 „
II.	I.	Furs, undressed, other than rabbit and seal skins	£8,396	...	344,311 No.
III.	O.	Oil seed cake, not sweetened	£19,802	...	1,000 tons.

			Increase in quantity.		Decrease in value.
III.	H1.	Cotton waste	144,557 lbs.	...	£4,783
	J.	Aniline and naphthalene dye stuffs	366 cwts.	...	£9497

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of May, 1912, as compared with the corresponding month of 1911 and 1910, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in May, 1912.

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.*).—May.

	Month of May.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1910.
	1910.	1911.	1912.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	235,362	294,815	422,479	+ 127,664	+ 187,117
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	68,487	80,195	89,885	+ 9,690	+ 21,398
C. Other food and drink	1,299,518	1,513,890	1,719,645	+ 205,755	+ 420,127
D. Tobacco	172,414	206,938	200,459	− 6,479	+ 28,045
Total, Class I. ... £	1,775,781	2,095,838	2,432,468	+ 336,630	+ 656,687
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	3,264,491	3,669,329	4,349,012	+ 679,683	+ 1,084,521
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	34,056	51,703	35,064	− 16,639	+ 1,008
C. Other metallic ores	7,518	7,035	11,710	+ 4,675	+ 4,192
D. Wood and timber	7,249	16,435	26,624	+ 10,189	+ 19,375
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	325,099	343,690	373,593	+ 29,903	+ 48,494
G. Other textile materials	37,045	29,705	35,404	+ 5,699	− 1,641
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	438,262	433,420	405,720	− 27,700	− 32,542
I. Hides and undressed skins	143,866	125,602	221,707	+ 96,105	+ 77,841
J. Paper-making materials	56,966	72,610	81,139	+ 8,529	+ 24,173
K. Miscellaneous	208,700	197,169	253,485	+ 56,316	+ 44,785
Total, Class II. ... £	4,523,252	4,946,698	5,793,458	+ 846,760	+ 1,270,206
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,629,965	3,802,485	3,110,571	− 691,914	− 519,394
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	874,304	929,194	1,015,900	+ 86,706	+ 141,596
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	527,986	630,325	655,809	+ 25,484	+ 127,823
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire)	206,549	215,466	301,477	+ 86,011	+ 94,928
E. Machinery	2,509,841	2,864,459	2,759,426	− 105,034	+ 249,585
F. Ships (new)	847,522	333,035	610,935	+ 274,899	− 236,587
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	149,581	161,118	153,631	− 7,487	+ 4,050
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	7,963,008	9,806,639	9,698,215	− 108,424	+ 1,735,207
2. Wool	2,483,766	2,795,692	2,578,156	− 217,536	+ 94,390
3. Silk	158,199	164,184	163,548	− 636	+ 5,349
4. Other materials	1,018,299	985,792	1,135,557	+ 149,765	+ 117,258
I. Apparel	810,679	956,498	1,115,107	+ 158,609	+ 304,428
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes & colours ...	1,522,908	1,742,567	1,713,354	− 29,213	+ 190,446
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	402,934	423,562	449,239	+ 25,707	+ 46,335
L. Earthenware and glass	361,612	409,386	336,258	− 73,128	− 25,354
M. Paper	249,919	290,225	298,717	+ 8,492	+ 48,798
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	623,505	672,362	823,615	+ 151,253	+ 200,110
O. Miscellaneous	2,287,102	2,563,644	2,707,986	+ 142,342	+ 420,884
Total, Class III. ... £	26,627,679	29,751,625	29,627,531	− 124,094	+ 2,999,852
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... £	680,599	820,667	979,018	+ 158,351	+ 298,419
Total value ... ... £	33,607,311	37,614,828	38,832,475	+ 1,217,647	+ 5,225,164

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—May.

Total value	£ 8,294,262	£ 8,834,951	£ 10,825,163	£ + 1,990,212	£ + 2,530,901

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in May, 1912.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in May, 1912, with those in May, 1911, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

		Increases.	£
I.	A.	Bran and pollard	64,295
	C.	Beer and ale	52,328
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	679,683
	F.	Wool, sheep's or lamb's	63,790
	I.	Hides	71,114
III.	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire)	86,011
	F.	Ships, new	274,899
	H1.	Cotton lace	51,905
	H4.	Linen piece goods	78,107
	I.	Apparel, waterproofed and not waterproofed	70,563
		Leather boots and shoes	71,034
	N.	Railway trucks, waggons, &c. (not of iron), and parts thereof	92,074
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	53,535
	O.	Arms, ammunition, &c.	90,390
IV.		Parcel post...	154,896

		Decreases.	£
III.	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	691,914
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof	105,024
	H1.	Cotton piece goods	157,683
	H2.	Worsted yarn	74,833
		„ tissues	101,291
	J.	Manures	85,963
	L.	Chinaware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery	68,222

The following are the principal instances of **increase in value** combined with **decrease in quantity** and *vice versâ* :—

			Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C.	Spirits, British and Irish... ...	£3,098 ...	134,438 pf. gallons.
III.	B.	Lead, pig and manufactures ...	£3,514 ...	633 tons.
	H4.	Jute piece goods	£8,153 ...	1,283,900 yards.

			Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	D.	Tobacco (and snuff)	685,427 lbs. ...	£6,479
II.	H.	Oil, seed	364 tons....	£6,985
III.	C.	Cutlery	153 cwts.	£3,903
	H1.	Cotton piece goods...	16,254,900 yds. ...	£157,683
	O.	Firearms (small)	809 No. ...	£9,826
IV.		Horses	270 No. ...	£19,766

IV.—TRADE DURING THE FIVE MONTHS, JANUARY-MAY.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the **five months** ended May, 1912, as compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1910 :—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-May, 1912.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Five months, January-May.

	Five months, January-May.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1910.
	1910.	1911.	1912.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	31,667,376	26,970,546	30,493,547	+ 3,523,001	− 1,173,829
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	18,904,192	20,875,457	19,629,364	− 1,246,093	+ 725,172
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	29,921,514	28,608,629	31,491,065	+ 2,882,436	+ 1,569,551
2. Dutiable	22,741,714	20,354,156	23,674,030	+ 3,319,874	+ 932,316
D. Tobacco	1,775,586	1,960,139	2,099,387	+ 139,248	+ 323,801
Total, Class I. ... ... £	105,010,382	98,768,927	107,387,393	+ 8,618,466	+ 2,377,011
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	15,045	7,472	236,761	+ 229,289	+ 221,716
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ...	2,689,609	2,766,449	2,116,840	− 649,609	− 572,769
C. Other metallic ores	3,697,258	3,788,847	3,404,509	− 384,338	− 292,749
D. Wood and timber	5,996,340	6,332,345	6,245,681	− 86,664	+ 249,341
E. Cotton	23,560,106	34,522,567	37,144,729	+ 2,622,163	+13,584,623
F. Wool	22,683,954	21,971,148	21,774,975	− 196,173	− 908,979
G. Other textile materials...	6,205,309	7,323,562	9,214,345	+ 1,890,783	+ 3,009,036
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	15,746,103	14,492,130	15,368,360	+ 876,230	− 377,743
I. Hides and undressed skins	5,552,199	5,005,154	5,720,190	+ 715,036	+ 167,991
J. Paper making materials	1,792,711	1,677,183	1,830,494	+ 153,311	+ 37,783
K. Miscellaneous	20,875,405	15,748,562	16,550,865	+ 802,303	− 4,324,538
Total, Class II. ... ... £	108,814,037	113,635,419	119,607,749	+ 5,972,330	+10,793,712
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,607,578	4,815,834	4,754,872	− 60,962	+ 1,147,294
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	9,629,319	11,118,270	12,051,141	+ 932,871	+ 2,421,822
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	1,650,249	2,107,691	2,646,981	+ 539,290	+ 996,732
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire)	592,532	589,530	630,959	+ 41,429	+ 38,427
E. Machinery	1,897,625	2,644,034	2,883,523	+ 239,489	+ 985,898
F. Ships (new)	1,868	47,497	13,247	− 34,250	+ 11,379
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	960,614	1,036,841	1,122,365	+ 85,524	+ 161,751
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	4,549,769	4,825,576	4,923,739	+ 98,169	+ 373,970
2. Wool	4,373,595	4,261,777	4,234,399	− 27,378	− 139,196
3. Silk	6,227,466	5,846,258	6,131,860	+ 285,602	− 95,606
4. Other materials	3,607,642	3,566,000	3,946,507	+ 380,507	+ 338,865
I. Apparel	2,209,020	2,216,660	2,389,345	+ 172,685	+ 180,325
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	4,581,472	4,738,950	5,108,011	+ 369,061	+ 426,539
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,901,450	4,905,610	5,768,871	+ 863,261	+ 867,421
L. Earthenware and glass...	1,440,529	1,657,110	1,715,244	+ 58,134	+ 274,715
M. Paper	2,514,108	2,643,912	2,849,802	+ 205,890	+ 335,694
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	2,212,857	2,744,033	3,261,136	+ 517,103	+ 1,048,279
O. Miscellaneous	9,999,084	9,854,520	10,707,076	+ 852,556	+ 707,992
Total, Class III. ... £	65,056,777	69,620,097	75,139,078	+ 5,518,981	+10,082,301
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... £	1,042,954	1,628,462	1,211,144	+ 182,682	+ 168,190
Total value ... ... £	279,924,150	283,052,905	303,345,364	+ 20,292,459	+23,421,214

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the **five months** ended May, 1912, as compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and 1910, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-May, 1912.

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.*)—Five months, January-May.

	Five months, January-May.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1912 as compared with 1910.
	1910.	1911.	1912.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	1,320,009	1,587,028	1,698,925	+ 111,897	+ 378,916
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	364,429	392,422	444,359	+ 51,937	+ 79,930
C. Other food and drink	6,252,537	7,172,128	8,918,199	+ 1,746,071	+ 2,665,662
D. Tobacco	807,186	847,970	1,029,252	+ 181,282	+ 222,066
Total, Class I. ... £	8,744,161	9,999,548	12,090,735	+ 2,091,187	+ 3,346,574
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	14,803,257	15,678,829	13,524,100	− 2,154,729	− 1,279,157
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	267,928	194,427	158,774	− 35,653	− 109,154
C. Other metallic ores	26,663	41,496	51,028	+ 9,532	+ 24,365
D. Wood and timber	44,415	80,139	128,260	+ 48,121	+ 83,845
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	1,847,054	1,665,741	1,901,817	+ 236,076	+ 54,763
G. Other textile materials	163,589	182,116	193,501	+ 11,385	+ 29,912
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	1,981,671	2,020,915	1,996,825	− 24,090	+ 15,154
I. Hides and undressed skins	880,102	751,277	943,777	+ 192,500	+ 63,675
J. Paper making materials	299,373	352,723	363,944	+ 11,221	+ 64,571
K. Miscellaneous	1,106,160	1,156,890	1,403,697	+ 246,807	+ 297,537
Total, Class II. ... £	21,420,212	22,124,553	20,665,723	− 1,458,830	− 754,489
II.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	17,650,730	18,560,339	18,117,794	− 442,545	+ 467,064
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	4,217,746	4,511,732	4,644,657	+ 132,925	+ 426,911
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	2,485,037	3,057,566	3,251,948	+ 194,382	+ 766,911
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire)	1,524,628	1,118,146	1,744,754	+ 626,608	+ 220,126
E. Machinery	11,615,705	12,959,254	13,129,662	+ 170,408	+ 1,513,957
F. Ships (new)	3,845,515	2,034,464	2,327,868	+ 293,404	− 1,517,647
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	739,200	803,179	834,335	+ 31,156	+ 95,135
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	41,277,186	50,629,736	49,234,463	− 1,395,273	+ 7,957,277
2. Wool	15,092,671	16,301,161	15,133,795	− 1,167,366	+ 41,124
3. Silk	822,226	897,456	839,592	− 57,864	+ 16,666
4. Other materials	5,557,003	5,325,853	5,778,371	+ 452,518	+ 221,368
I. Apparel	4,848,850	5,742,197	6,378,997	+ 636,800	+ 1,530,147
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours..	7,671,089	8,903,252	9,555,509	+ 652,257	+ 1,884,420
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,896,417	1,989,515	2,042,931	+ 53,416	+ 146,514
L. Earthenware and glass	1,644,923	1,914,562	1,806,909	− 107,653	+ 161,986
M. Paper	1,242,570	1,398,604	1,475,067	+ 76,463	+ 232,497
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c....	3,029,915	3,528,311	4,040,789	+ 512,478	+ 1,010,874
O. Miscellaneous	11,524,332	12,371,259	13,241,216	+ 869,957	+ 1,716,884
Total, Class III. ... £	136,686,443	152,046,586	153,578,657	+ 1,532,071	+ 16,892,214
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... £	2,935,253	3,384,460	4,005,599	+ 621,139	+ 1,070,346
Total value ... £	169,786,069	187,555,147	190,340,714	+ 2,785,567	+ 20,554,645

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Five Months, January-May.

Total value...	£ 46,928,628	£ 46,134,056	£ 52,095,172	£ + 5,961,116	£ + 5,166,544

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in May, 1912, and in January-May, 1912.

V.—SHIPPING IN MAY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes** during May, 1912, amounted to 3,654,347 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,730,858 tons, as against 3,674,572 tons entered, and 5,443,995 tons cleared, during May, 1911. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered *with cargoes** during May, 1912, amounted to 3,081,937 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,031,105 tons, as against 2,880,965 tons entered, and 2,805,505 tons cleared in May, 1911.

VI.—FIVE MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-MAY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*,* during the five months, January-May, 1912, amounted to 17,433,330 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 22,284,150 tons, as against 16,360,048 tons entered, and 23,934,341 tons cleared, during the five months, January-May, 1911. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered *with cargoes** during the five months, January-May, 1912, amounted to 12,959,269 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 12,781,719 tons, as against 13,265,623 tons entered, and 13,050,304 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1911.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

Russia, Finland.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) on the trade of that district in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

It has been decided to issue a new customs tariff for Finland, the present one being incomplete in many respects. British traders desirous of knowing the amount of duty levied on a certain article can, if the article in question is not mentioned in the existing tariff, send samples of it to the Finnish Customs Department, with a request for information as to what paragraph it comes under. The customs authorities generally reply in the course of a few weeks. It is best to make the enquiry through some agent at Helsingfors.

In order to further British commercial interests in Finland the system of establishing local agents for the different branches of trade should be continued. The best way to obtain suitable agents for any particular class of goods is to advertise in a local journal.

Much can be done for British trade in Helsingfors and other Finnish towns by sending out representatives of British manufacturing firms to push the sale of the various commodities. A great deal has, no doubt, been already accomplished by this method, but much still remains to be done. The representatives in question should possess a knowledge of Swedish, though as an alternative,

* Vessels landing or embarking bullion, specie, or mails have been included in the returns as vessels *with cargoes* since 1st January, 1912.

British Trade Abroad.

German would also be useful in a minor degree. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that such representatives should possess good manners and tact—qualities which experience shows go a very long way in obtaining the footing required. As time goes on a knowledge of Finnish will probably become necessary, but at present Swedish is the principal language required in commercial circles.

* * * * *

Spain, Seville.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) on the trade of that district in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

Certain branches of trade are in British hands, and in consequence of their excellence are likely to remain so. The introduction of novelties is mostly due to American enterprise, which is always ready to expend money on local advertisements. In the last few years advertising has made great strides in Seville, and newspapers which recently had but few advertisements now give whole columns to them. As local newspapers are small and contain little reading matter, those who buy them peruse them in their entirety, including the advertisements.

* * * * *

Spain, Cadiz.—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Cadiz (Mr. R. A. Calvert) on the trade of that district in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

Bad debts are by no means so frequent as is commonly supposed, and there are a large number of well-to-do families and very good firms with whom British firms can deal with safety. It is very necessary for the British merchant to guard against wounding the susceptibilities of his clients, since there is no doubt that the unfortunate reputation often undeservedly given to firms in Southern Europe renders those whose commercial honour is unassailable particularly sensitive to the treatment frequently meted out to them. The British merchant should do all he can to propitiate clients by the courtesy of his business methods, so dear to Southern Spaniards.

* * * * *

Colombia.—H.M. Legation at Bogotá report that although there are no reliable statistics of imports and exports in Colombia, it is believed that British manufacturers are holding their own in that market. The trade in British manufactures is carried on almost entirely by means of local agencies. There are very few British firms engaged in the retail trade, but many articles of British production are to be found even in the German retail stores. It is very advisable that firms proposing to start business with Colombia should send a representative to study the market personally before beginning operations, as otherwise loss and discouragement are likely to result.

(C. 4,771.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Victoria, B.C. (Mr. J. J. Shallcross) reports that there will be a large demand for materials in British Columbia during 1912—required in connection with the construction of railways, roads, and waterworks, and for harbour and drainage works—much of which could be supplied by British manufacturers. There will also be a great deal of construction work which might be undertaken by British contractors. Several building contracts, &c. have been secured recently by firms established at Victoria under British management and using British capital, and this may lead to further developments in the same direction. *Without local representation of first class quality, however*, it is quite impossible for British contractors to tender intelligently for work to be performed under local conditions in British Columbia.

Buyers continue to give a preference to British manufactures whenever these can be obtained of suitable quality and at a price not in excess of that for competitive goods, and it is only necessary for British manufacturers thoroughly to understand and to be willing to satisfy the requirements of the consumers in the Province in order to largely increase the trade now being done with the United Kingdom.

The Panama Canal, when open, will enable shipments from the United Kingdom to be landed at Victoria at lower freight rates than from the Atlantic seaboard by rail and almost as quickly, and this should give those British manufacturers who have previously secured a foothold in the Province a great opportunity of increasing their shipments, and of securing for themselves an unassailable position in what might be made a most important market for British goods. It is necessary, however, to keep before new settlers from the United Kingdom the manufactures which they have previously been in the habit of using, so that they may not become accustomed to the products of foreign manufacturers. It is to be noted that owing to the high rate of wages, leaving a considerable margin over and above cost of living, the *per capita* purchasing power of the people of British Columbia is far in excess of that of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, which makes the British Columbian market of greater importance than a mere perusal of the census returns would suggest.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Vancouver, B.C. (Mr. P. G. Shallcross) writes that, large as have been the expenditures in the past, the expenditure on new works and improvements this year will not fall short of that of last year; indeed there is every indication that, not only in Vancouver but throughout the Province, it will be on a still larger scale, apart entirely from the very large sums to be expended on *railway construction* including large amounts for *bridge construction*.

The attention of British firms is particularly drawn to the comparatively large sums of money which are being expended in various directions, and the fact must be emphasized that those of them who may be interested should lay their plans at once, long before the work is ready for tenders to be invited. Attention is also drawn to the fact that whilst the United Kingdom is finding a very large percentage of the money required for these works, she is allowing firms with head

offices in the United States to reap much of the benefit. For example, very large sums of money have been expended in street paving, but much of it has found its way to the United States.

To compete successfully in any direction, too much insistence cannot be laid on the positive need for the appointment of a qualified resident agent, and, in addition, in some instances, the maintenance in Vancouver of an expert from the head office in the United Kingdom. There is evidence that these necessities are becoming recognised by British firms.

An increasing number of those British firms who have established themselves in British Columbia are improving their hold on the market by issuing catalogues in Canadian currency, and whilst, perhaps necessarily, the prices are for the most part f.o.b. an English port, provision is made for quotations on a delivered duty-paid basis by their resident agent.

In conclusion, Mr. Shallcross remarks that British goods are earnestly sought after in preference to foreign, and it is only the determined, methodical, and aggressive methods of foreign competition which too often place it in the front even against the wish of the purchasers.

BRITISH TRADE WITH EGYPT IN 1911.

The Report* by H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Cairo on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1911 includes a memorandum on British trade with Egypt during that year, from which the following particulars are taken:—

The total imports of **flour** were valued at £E 1,600,700, as against £E 1,246,000 in 1910, France keeping the first place. The share of the United Kingdom attained a higher proportion, being £E 121,300 as against £E 71,200 in 1910, the increase being due to the fact that exporters have sent their cheaper qualities and have consequently found a market.

The value of the total imports of **chemical manures** has advanced from £E 296,000 to £E 496,000; notwithstanding this important increase, the share of the United Kingdom has fallen from £E 40,000 in 1910 to £E 19,000 in 1911. The imports are chiefly from Chile and Belgium.

The following statement shows the values of the imports of the principal items in the **textile** category in 1910 and 1911:—

* Cd. 6,149, price 7½d., obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

British Trade with Egypt in 1911.

	Total Imports.		Share of United Kingdom.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Cotton yarns and thread	290,000	323,000	126,000	149,000
Cotton fabrics	3,403,000	4,125,000	2,923,000	3,411,000
Pure wool fabrics	420,000	703,000	167,000	298,000
Linen and hemp tissues	98,000	137,000	46,000	58,000
Mixed fabrics of jute, cotton, wool, linen, &c.	281,000	406,000	35,000	47,000
Oilcloth	34,000	40,000	27,000	32,000
Lace, ribbons, embroidery, &c. in cotton	61,000	63,000	18,000	20,000
Made-up linen	331,000	403,000	101,000	119,000
Clothing...	295,000	346,000	29,000	44,000
Woollen carpets	134,000	130,000	52,000	67,000

The increase of the British imports in **cotton yarns** is due to the smaller difference of price between British yarn and Indian and Italian yarns.

The only important rivals which the United Kingdom has in **cotton tissues** are Italy, and in a lesser degree Germany and Austria-Hungary, the imports from which countries increased in value from £E 225,000 in 1910 to £E 380,000 in 1911.

In **linen and hemp tissues** the United Kingdom shows a very small and Belgium a very considerable increase on the previous year.

The imports of the principal items in the category relating to **metals** and **manufactured metals** are as follows:—

	Total Imports.		Share of United Kingdom.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	£E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Iron and steel goods	1,247,000	1,447,000	529,000	629,000
Hardware	55,000	66,000	26,000	26,000
Copper, brass, &c. goods	213,000	294,000	161,000	232,000
Lead and tin goods	57,000	74,000	30,000	31,000
Machines, and parts of	519,000	762,000	260,000	387,000
Rolling-stock	95,000	31,000	55,000	1,000
Gold and silver...	131,000	225,000	60,000	84,000
Other metals	67,000	77,000	19,000	22,000

In the miscellaneous category, including such goods as **office articles, instruments of precision, electrical, telegraphic,** and **telephonic apparatus,** there has been an advance from £E 1,882,000 in 1910 to £E 2,001,000 in 1911; imports from the United Kingdom, however, fell from £E 212,000 to £E 207,000.

In another part of the Report it is stated that the *cash on delivery parcels system* with Great Britain continues to develop satisfactorily, but *more business could be done if British firms advertised more freely in the local press.*

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

NORWAY.

Proposed Tariff Alterations.

The Board of Trade are informed, through the Foreign Office, of certain proposed changes in the Norwegian Customs Tariff to take effect from 1st July next, which are shown in the subjoined statement:—

[Krone (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.; kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs. Proposed additions to the text of the Tariff are indicated by italic type.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Present.	Proposed.
		Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
154	Cattle food:		*Per* 100 *kilogs.*
	(*b*) *Bran molasses*	15 % *ad valorem*	0 50
	Fruits:		
	(2) Dried:		
167	(*g*) Almonds and almond powder, apricot kernels *and kashew nuts*	*Per kilog.* 0 05	[No change.]
	Gas mantles:		
	(1) *Not impregnated, in lengths or divided up*	1 1 00	*Per kilog.* 1 25
	(2) *Impregnated, calcined (including weight of immediate packing)* ...	(*Not specified*)	2 00
	Cereals and pulse:		
	(1) Not ground:	*Per* 100 *kilogs.*	
308	(*c*) *Soya beans*	0 36	Free
	Carriages, carts and sledges:		
	Outer covers for rubber tyres for motor cars, all kinds	(*Not specified*)	*Per kilog.* 0 30

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Appointment of a Quarantine Station at Fremantle for Plants imported into Western Australia.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 19th April, 1912, appointing, under the "Quarantine Act, 1908," the premises used as Government fruit sheds, adjoining the railway line, in Fremantle, Western Australia, as a quarantine station for the performance of quarantine by plants imported into that State.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decisions.

The "Union Gazette" of the 10th May last, contains a Customs Notice (No. 35) dated 8th May, 1912, giving the following Customs decisions regarding the rates of duty leviable on the undermentioned articles imported into British South Africa:—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rate of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Bertos cake flour ... ...*per lb.*	16	2½d.	¼d.
Felspar ... ...*ad val.*	175	15 %	3 %
Mats (straw) for draining cheeses... ... „	98 (A)	3 %	The whole of the duty.
*Quick lime (caustic calcium) ... ... „	68	3 %	„
Strawsonite (an insecticide) ... ... „	117	3 %	„
Vacuum cleaner ("Kleenall" electric) ... „	175	15 %	3 %

* Revised decision.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Importation and Sale of certain Fertilisers.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 338 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 16th November, 1911, relative to certain regulations laid down under the Union Proclamation No. 242 of 1911, governing the sale, analysis and examination of fertilisers, &c. in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, the Board of Trade have now received a further Proclamation (No. 65 of 1912), dated 12th April, 1912, laying down additional regulations regarding the importation and sale of certain fertilisers in the Province.

Under the present Proclamation no fertiliser may be imported into or sold in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope under the name of "sulphate of potash" or "muriate of potash," unless such fertiliser contain at least 48 per cent. or 44 per cent. of potash, respectively.

All fertilisers intended for sale under the names of "sulphate of potash" or "muriate of potash" must be registered in one of two grades, viz.:—"High grade sulphate of potash" or "sulphate of potash," and "high grade muriate of potash" or "muriate of potash."

"High grade sulphate of potash" must contain a minimum of 51 per cent. of potash and "high grade muriate of potash" must contain a minimum of 60 per cent. of potash.

It will not be lawful to sell the above-mentioned fertilisers under the designation "high grade" unless the containing receptacles are clearly marked with the words "sulphate of potash," "high grade" or "muriate of potash," "high grade," as the case may be. In addition to being so marked, each receptacle must be marked in distinct figures with the actual minimum percentages of pure potash contained in the fertilisers in question.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—*continued.*

Withdrawal of Prohibition of Importation of Sheep, &c. from German South-West Africa and Walfish Bay.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 576 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 22nd December, 1910, relative to the prohibition of the importation of sheep, goats, wool, mohair, hides and skins from German South-West Africa and the Territory of Walfish Bay into the Province of the Cape of Good Hope under Proclamation No. 151 of 1910, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 75 of 1912), dated 25th April, 1912, which cancels the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 151 of 1910.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Rules regulating Transit of Goods by Lagos Railway.

The Supplement to the "Lagos Customs and Trade Journal" of the 2nd May last contains certain rules which have been added to the Customs Code regulating, under sec. 100 of the Customs Ordinance (1908), the transit of goods to territories beyond Southern Nigeria by way of the Lagos Railway.

Under these rules it is provided that goods imported for conveyance by the Lagos Railway, and declared for transit through Southern and Northern Nigeria to French territory shall pass through the Customs House at Lagos and thence to the Customs House at Offa. The transit agent must pay on the goods declared in transit through the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria similar import duties to those imposed on goods imported for home consumption into the Colony and Protectorate. Such import duty will, except in certain specified cases, be repaid at the option of the transit agent, either at the place of entry or at any of the provincial headquarters of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, provided that application is made within six calender months of the date of issue of the transit entry.

Goods in transit will be liable to warehouse rent and the usual landing and other charges for the time being chargeable on imported goods, and, further, to a charge of 1s. per package to cover administration expenses.

A bill of entry, in prescribed form, is to be presented to the proper officer of Customs by the transit agent at the place of entry of the goods declared for transit, which must be signed by the transit agent and state the correct description of the merchandise, its place of origin, its value at the place of entry, its weight or quantity if in bulk, and the number and marks of the parcels, if packed, and the intended place of exit from Southern Nigeria.

Every package or parcel of goods in transit must be roped, corded, or otherwise securely fastened, and must be stamped with the transit stamp or sealed with the Customs seal, as the case may require, unless the nature of the goods shall not permit of such being done.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Export Tariff Valuations.

The Federated Malay States "Government Gazette" of the 26th April last, contains copy of a Notification (No. 1052), giving, under the "Customs Duties Enactments," the valuations of articles for the purpose of levying duty on an *ad valorem* basis on exportation from each of the Federated Malay States, with effect from 1st May, 1912, until further notice.

The list of articles, which is given in some considerable detail, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Sesame.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 25th May contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing Custom duties on sesame imported into Egypt. The Tariff was to come into force on the 25th May, and is to remain in operation until the 24th August, or until denunciation :—

Article.	Valuation per kilogramme.*
	Millièmes.†
Sesame from China	17½
,, India	18¼
,, Zanzibar	19
,, Aleppo	17½
,, Syria, Turkey and Cyprus	20¼

* Duty is levied on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent.
† 1,000 *millièmes* = £E1 = £1 0s. 6d.

Revised Valuation Tariff for certain Metals.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 1st June contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain metals and metal manufactures. The Tariff, which was to come into force on the 1st June, is to remain in operation until the 30th September, or until denunciation :—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.*	
	Former.	Revised.
	Millièmes.†	*Millièmes.*†
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms	81	86½
,, sheets, plain	78	83½
,, ,, in rolls, bars, round and flat	78	83½
,, ingots	75	80½
Copper wire, brass wire, and brass sheets, plain, 24 by 48, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs.	*ad valorem*	*ad valorem*
Tin ingots and bars	185	200

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent. The English ton is taken as equivalent to 1,016 kilogrammes.
† 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.*	
	Former.	Revised.
	Millièmes †	*Millièmes.*†
Lead sheets	17½	17½
„ shot	18½	18½
„ pipe	17½	17½
„ pig	17	17
Zinc sheets	29	29
„ ingots	29	29
Phosphor bronze	125	125
Antimony	40	40
Quicksilver	270	270

* For note see previous page.
† „ „

Revised Valuation Tariff for Petroleum.

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on petroleum, which came into force on the 1st June, and is to remain in operation for two months (*i.e.*, until the 31st July) or until denunciation:—

Description.	Unit.	Valuation.*
		Millièmes.†
American petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	220‡
	Per can (not in case)	95§
Safety petroleum	Per case of two cans	280‡
Russian petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	200‡
	Per can (not in case)	85§
Russian and American petroleum in bulk	Per 1,000 kilogs.	3,650
Roumanian petroleum in bulk ...	Per 1,000 kilogs.	3,350
Mazut (liquid fuel) of any origin	Per 1,000 kilogs.	1,550

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 4 per cent.
† 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d.
‡ Including 45 *millièmes* for the cost of the two cans.
§ Including 22½ *millièmes* for the cost of one can.

RUSSIA.

Re-enactment of Customs Privileges in favour of Agricultural Machinery.—Repayment of Excess Duties.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Russian Customs Circular notifying that the Customs duties levied from April 1st/14th to April 26th/May 9th (the date of the new Law) on the articles which, in accordance with the new Law, a notice of which appeared at pp. 515–516 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," are admitted free of duty or at reduced rates, are to be returned to those concerned.

The Circular also notifies that all lists (of spare parts of machines,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

&c. admitted duty-free) in force prior to the 1st/14th April, 1912, are to remain in force until superseded by new lists to be drawn up by the Minister of Commerce in conjunction with the Departments concerned.

SWITZERLAND.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following decisions (among others) affecting the application of the Customs Tariff of Switzerland have been issued by the Swiss Customs Department during the period August, 1911–May, 1912 :—

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Bottle-stoppers of wood, turned (*apparatus* for corking bottles) ... ... *Note.*—*Machines* for corking bottles are dutiable under No. 892 or Nos. 894*c*/898*b* (*see* "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st August, 1911, p. 439).	257/258	Various rates, according to condition.
Pegs (*chevillettes*) of round iron wire; nails (*pointes*) of iron wire with shanks of a cross section other than round	774	Frs. cts. 100 kilogs. 14 00
Pegs of iron other than wire-nails (*pointes*) (see No. 774)	776	„ 13 00
Articles of sheet iron coated with lead; locksmiths' wares blued by fire, wholly or in part	788*b*	„ 20 00
Waste of cotton, carded, cotton wadding prepared for bandages, *i.e.*, impregnated (with corrosive sublimate, iodoform, perchlorate of iron, &c.), however put up, or not impregnated, but put up for retail sale (in packets weighing up to 500 grammes, in bottles, small boxes, &c.)	1,161*b*	„ 40 00

(C. 4,965.)

ITALY.

Tariff Classification of Jute Fibres in Compressed Layers.

The "Bollettino Uffiziale della Direzione Generale delle Gabelle," No. 38 of 1912, contains a Decree of the Minister of Finance providing that fibres of unbleached jute disposed in slightly compressed layers (*strati*) shall be assimilated, for Customs purposes, to "felts of vegetable fibres, except those of pure cotton."

Note.—In accordance with the Tariff "Repertorio," such felts are dutiable as "tissues of jute."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—BULGARIA.

Agreement respecting the Operation of the Commercial Treaty between the above Countries.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of Notes which were exchanged at Sofia in June, 1911, between representatives of the Italian and Bulgarian Governments, providing that the Commercial Treaty between Italy and Bulgaria signed at Sofia on the 13th January, 1906, shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1917. If, however, the Treaty is not denounced by Italy or Bulgaria on the 31st December, 1916, it is to remain in force until one year after the date of its denunciation by either Contracting Party.

GREECE.

Further Provisions respecting the Importation of Sugar.

With reference to the notice at pp. 585-586 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th March, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translations of two further Greek Royal Decrees on the subject of the importation of sugar.

The first of these Decrees provides that sugar in the form of crystalline dust may be packed in bags or boxes each containing not more than 106½ kilogs. of sugar, the existing provisions as to excess weight being observed.

The second Decree extends until the 15th/28th June the period during which sugar may be imported in lumps of irregular shape in bags each containing 100 kilogs. of sugar net weight.

TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA.

Imposition of Additional Specific Duties on Spirits and Beer.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Decree, dated the 22nd April, imposing the following specific duties on spirits and intoxicating liquors entering the territory of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of 11 per cent. :—

[Hectolitre = 22 gallons; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.; franc (100 cts.) = 9·6*d*.]

Description of Goods.	Rate of additional duty.
	Frcs. cts.
Spirits :	*Per hectolitre.*
Raw, in casks, demijohns and the like—	
(*a*) Derived from wine and products of wine	30 00
(*b*) Derived from other products...	50 00
Note.— The importation of spirits obtained from products other than wine of the strength of less than 95° normal temperature Gay Lussac is not permitted.	
Sweetened or aromatic, in casks, demijohns and the like	60 00
	Per bottle.
Of whatever nature, in bottles	0 60
Beer :	*Per hectolitre.*
In casks	7 00
	Per bottle.
In bottles	0 10
	Per kilogramme.
Essence of spirits, of whatever nature (including jars) ...	2 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA—*continued.*

General Customs Regime.

From information published in the "Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali" for the 22nd May, it appears that a duty of 11 per cent. *ad valorem* is imposed on goods of any origin on importation into Tripoli and Cyrenaica, except barley, wheat, flour, macaroni, rice, dried fish, sugar, coffee, tea, and petroleum, which pay only 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. (For the additional duty levied on spirits and beer, *see* above.)

Raw gold and silver are admitted free of import duty.

The temporary importation is permitted, free of duty, through the Customs house of Tripoli, of crude ostrich feathers to be washed, sorted and re-exported, and also of tanned goatskins to be sorted and re-exported—in both cases within a period of six months.

The importation of manufactured tobacco for the personal use of the importer is permitted in a quantity not exceeding two kilogrammes, and subject to the payment of a duty of 30 lire per kilog. for Havana cigars and cigarettes, and 15 lire per kilog. for other manufactured tobacco.

The following articles are exempt from Customs duty on importation into the Province of Libya:—unworked stones and earths for building purposes; lime, common, quick or calcined; crude graphite; coal; firewood and charcoal; and wheat straw for forage and litter.

(C. 5,018.)

LIBERIA.

Regulations for Transhipment of Goods.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Liberian Customs Departmental Order containing regulations governing the transhipment of goods in ports of the Republic. The Order may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 4,803.)

PERU.

Special Tax on Husked Rice imported into Province of Libertad.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that in virtue of a Peruvian Decree, dated the 13th April, a special duty of 5 centavos per 87 kilogs. is imposed on husked rice (*arroz pilado*) imported into the ports of the Province of Libertad.

(C. 4,915.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

EGYPT (SUEZ CANAL).

Proposed Reduction in Transit Dues.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the Annual Report for 1911 of the Suez Canal Company, from which it appears that it is proposed to reduce the transit dues through the Canal by 50 centimes per ton from 1st January next. The dues would then amount to 6·25 frs. (about 5s.) per ton. (C. 4,769.)

RUSSIA.

Proposed New Docks at Kertch.

With reference to the notice on p. 638 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th March relative to improvements at various Russian ports, the British Vice-Consul at Kertch (Mr. H. E. Dickie) reports that the local press announces that the Government have approved a project for the construction of a large dry dock in the Quarantine Village at Kertch. Surveys are also to be made with a view to finding a suitable site for a floating dock there. (12,519.)

GERMANY.

Shipping Dues on German Waterways.

Adverting to the notice on p. 284 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th November, 1910, relative to a Bill for the extension of German waterways and the levying of shipping dues thereon, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Frankfort-on-Main (Sir F. Oppenheimer), reports that the Federal Council have sanctioned, as from 1st May, 1912, the partial application by Prussia of the provisions of the Shipping Dues Bill, which was passed by the Reichstag on 1st December, 1911. As far as the Rhine and the Elbe are concerned the law cannot come into practical operation until the Netherlands on the one hand and Austria on the other have given their consent to the imposition of the shipping dues. Even when such consent has been granted, and there is no reason to believe that it will be given in the near future, no dues can be levied until the following conditions have been fulfilled:—

The Rhine.—Not until the regulation of the river bed from Strassburg to Sondernheim, the canalisation of the Maine from Asschaffenberg to Mayence, and the regulation of the Neckar from Heilbron to the Rhine have been carried out. On the completion of these works only 75 per cent of the dues are to be imposed until the deepening of the Rhine by 2·5 metres between St. Goarshausen to Mannheim has been completed.

The Elbe.—Not until three-quarters of the sum voted for river regulation has been expended and one-half of the depth intended has been reached throughout the whole length concerned.

The Weser.—Not until three-quarters of the estimated cost has been actually spent and regular water supplies have been secured from the Waldeck reservoir.

H.M. Commercial Attaché adds that only such an amount may be raised by these dues as shall represent the interest and redemption on the capital outlay. (11,747.)

Shipping and Transport.

SPAIN.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Cadiz (Mr. R. A. Calvert) on the trade of that district in 1911, which will shortly be issued :—

Shipping Trade at Cadiz.

If the South American Republics, whose good will Spain is doing much to capture, are made to play the principal *rôle* in the centenary celebrations at Cadiz, as is now planned, then it behoves British lines to cater for the increased passenger traffic that is likely to result. A foothold might thus be gained at a port which sooner or later is sure to attract shipping owing to its geographical position relative to the South American continent, the advantages of which will become still more apparent on the opening of the Panama Canal. At present the fact that passengers have often to proceed to a northern port to obtain a fast boat is a bar to travelling, and a desire for a punctual and comfortable service from Cadiz is often expressed. The cargo traffic with Central and South America has greatly increased of late years, and German liners are therefore calling at Cadiz with more and more frequency.

ITALY.

Proposed Canal Construction.

"Il Sole" (Milan) announces that, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan, a resolution was passed authorising the President of the Chamber to accept a concession for the construction of a waterway from Venice to Milan, about 240 miles long. This is to be the central waterway of a network of canals reaching from Turin in the west to Udine in the east, and touching the lakes of Como, Maggiore and Garda, and the town of Domodossola, in the north, and in the south Bologna and Ravenna.

The cost of the canal from Venice to Milan is put at 53 million lire (about £2,120,000) of which it is expected that 10 million lire will be recoverable from the leasing of hydraulic power. (X. 6,080.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Chicago Harbour Improvements.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the River and Harbour Appropriation Bill, passed by the United States Senate on 9th May, contains a grant of £70,000 for the new Chicago harbour which it is proposed to construct north of the river. This sum will be immediately available and is part of a larger appropriation of £250,000, which the Secretary of War, on the strength of reports by the Board of Army Engineers on the entire water-borne commerce of Chicago, has recommended should be made for the improvement of the harbour facilities of that city. The appropriation is conditional upon the Federal Government being given satisfactory assurances that the City's own municipal programme of harbour construction, involving a bond issue of £1,000,000, will be carried out, and it is understood that it will be applied to extending the existing break-

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

water which protects the entrance to the Chicago River. This breakwater, when enlarged, will also protect the proposed piers to be built by the municipality a little to the north of the mouth of the river. (12,050.)

Harbour Improvements at Portland (Oregon).

With reference to the notice on p. 689 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th March last relative to proposed improvements at certain ports on the Pacific Coast, H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. J. Laidlaw) reports that, up to the present, only a small portion of the authorised loan of 2,500,000 dols. (about £514,000) has been issued to pay for the preliminary surveys. An exhaustive report has been made by the engineers, and work will very shortly commence on the first portion of the scheme, consisting of a wharf on each side of the river. The complete scheme contemplates the expenditure of over 30,000,000 dols. (about £6,167,000) extended over a series of years and embracing 32,000 feet of wharves and piers, with warehouses, elevators, and a belt line of railway. (12,378.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

EGYPT.

Petroleum and Phosphate Industries.

With reference to the notice on p. 197 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th January last relative to phosphate and petroleum, &c., deposits in Egypt, the Report* by Viscount Kitchener on the affairs of Egypt for the year 1911 states that prospecting for petroleum continued steadily on the Red Sea littoral during the year, and though no new fields were discovered and no new wells opened, progress was nevertheless satisfactory, and much was accomplished, both in the way of exploration and of financial arrangements for future working. At Jemsa, which is so far the only field proved to be commercially oil-bearing, a complete installation has been erected for the storage and shipment of crude oil, which can now be loaded direct into tank steamers. In other districts the drilling of trial wells has been continuous, and experience has been gained which it is hoped will lead to the eventual opening up of new fields.

The Report also states that there is reason to think that the exportation of phosphate rock and crude petroleum from Jemsa and Safoga, the ports of the two mining areas on the Red Sea coast, will begin during the present year. Loading will take place directly on to sea-going ships from these two places, and the Customs have therefore made arrangements with the Mining Department for the collection by the latter of export duty. 4,952 tons of phosphate were exported *viâ* Suez in 1911.

* Cd. 6149, price 7½d., obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

JAPAN.

Oxy-acetylene Welding Plant.

The British Acting Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. A. R. Firth) reports that a company with a capital of 400,000 francs (£16,000) has been established in that town by a French syndicate for the manufacture of oxygen and acetylene, and the cutting and welding of steel, &c. by the oxy-acetylene process. The factory is not yet completed, but certain work has already been satisfactorily accomplished, including the cutting of 8-inch armour plate, and European workmen have been engaged to instruct Japanese in the process.

No Japanese capital is invested in the concern, which is said to be part of a large French organisation having branches in various parts of the world. (C. 4,810.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

CUBA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Havana (Mr. H. D. R. Cowan) on the trade of Cuba in 1910–11, which will shortly be issued :—

Cotton Goods Trade.

The imports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom amounted to £752,019, as compared with £714,400 in 1908–9 and £872,104 in 1909–10. The total amount of cotton goods bought annually by Cuba is of the value of £2,000,000, It must be remembered that the Cuban merchant is more inclined to buy what is shown to him than to seek a market for himself; the trade in these articles can therefore only be extended by the personal visits of the representatives of British firms. The market is carefully studied by German, Spanish and American dealers, and they are all increasing their sale of cotton goods to Cuba. The imports for 1910–11 were almost the same as they were in 1903, but the percentage of the total imports received from the United Kingdom has fallen during that period from 60 per cent. to about 38 per cent. of the whole.

A satisfactory feature of the trade, during the three years mentioned, has been a considerable increase in the imports from Ireland.

The following shows how the importations of cotton goods from the United Kingdom for the year ended 30th June, 1911, were made up:—Plain woven goods, £380,000, twills, £190,000, thread and yarn, £69,000, lace, £66,000, and miscellaneous, £47,000.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices. The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th June, 1912, were as follows:—

Wheat	36*s.* 11*d.*
Barley	29*s.* 11*d.*
Oats	24*s.* 0*d.*

For further particulars see p. 598.

Imports of Agricultural Produce. A statement is published on p. 599 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th June, 1912, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1911.

Cotton Statistics. The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th June, 1912, was 33,046 (including 38 bales British West Indian and 535 bales British West African), and the number imported during the twenty-three weeks ended 6th June was 2,729,407 (including 4,906 bales British West Indian, 4,074 bales British West African, 13,793 bales British East African, and 1,346 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 6th June was 8,947, and during the twenty-three weeks, 344,226.

For further details see p. 598.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and five months ended May, 1912, will be found on p. 597.

CEYLON.

Rubber Exports. The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of March and the nine months ended March, 1911 and 1912, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	July–Mar., 1910-11.	July–Mar., 1911-12.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	334,768	554,434	2,282,560	4.463,633
United States	219,632	318,992	1,682,912	2,186,939
Other countries	49,616	138,741	235,760	1 311,206
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	604,016	1,012,167	4.201,232	7,961,778

Agricultural and Forest Products.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Rubber Exports in April.

The Federated Malay States "Government Gazette" of 10th May publishes the following particulars of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of April, and the four months ended April, 1911 and 1912:—

	April, 1911.	April, 1912.	Jan.-April, 1911.	Jan.-April, 1912.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Perak	318,285	652,423	1,494,475	2,983,115
Selangor	809,022	1,166,346	3,331,599	5,822,746
Negri Sembilan	106,826	463,406	1,141,069	1,991,979
Pahang	1,784	3,215	5,012	23,476
Total	1,235,917	2,285,390	5,972,155	10,821,316

ROUMANIA.

Crop Prospects in Braila District.

The British Acting Vice-Consul at Braïla (Mr. J. Pitts) reports that the area of the autumn sowings in that district amounted to 152,151 acres, composed of 144,228 acres under *wheat*, 3,183 acres under *rapeseed*, 2,417 acres under *rye*, 1,211 acres under *barley*, and 1,112 acres under *maize*. All sowings, excepting rapeseed, are reported to be in good condition, and crop prospects are very favourable. Harvesting, however, will probably be ten or twelve days later than in previous years owing to the lateness of the spring. (12,661.)

TURKEY.

Tobacco Crop in Cavalla District in 1911.

With reference to the notice on pp. 608-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st December, 1911, relative to the tobacco crop prospects in the Salonica Consular district, H.M. Consul-General at Salonica (Mr. H. H. Lamb) now reports that official statistics recently published show that the tobacco crop in the Cavalla district amounted to over 11,540 metric tons, an increase of about 420 metric tons over the crop for 1910, the decreased production in Drama, Zihna, Doxat and Nevrocop being more than counterbalanced by the increase in the other sub-districts.

Merchants still hold large stocks of 1910 tobacco, especially of the higher grades, which were bought last year at unprecedentedly high prices. This fact, coupled with the financial crisis prevailing in Turkey as a consequence of the Italo-Turkish war, makes it difficult for cultivators to dispose of their produce, such demand as there is at present being mainly for the lower grades of the leaf. Another effect of the war is that the Italian Régie, which is usually one of the largest customers for Cavalla tobacco, is not a direct buyer this year. The situation, therefore, is distinctly critical from the point of view of the tobacco growers, who, it is stated, are being advised by the local

Agricultural and Forest Products.

Turkish authorities not to sell their tobaccos under last year's prices; it is, however, evident that these prices will not again be reached in the near future, and the necessity of restricting cultivation by legislative means is already being discussed. (12,520.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Butter Production in 1909.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to a statement issued by the United States Census Bureau, 1,620,766,000 lbs. of butter, valued at £83,430,000, were produced on farms and in factories in the United States during the census year 1909.

Wisconsin headed the States of the Union with a total production of 131,049,000 lbs., valued at £7,545,268, followed by Iowa and Minnesota. (C. 5,039.)

CUBA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Havana (Mr. H. D. R. Cowan) on the trade of Cuba in 1910–11, which will shortly be issued :—

Cotton Growing.

An interesting experiment has recently been made in growing Sea Island cotton on tobacco lands in the province of Pinar del Rio. So far 6 acres have been planted and the experiments have extended over three years. The resulting product is Sea Island cotton of the finest quality.

Previous experiments have failed owing to the presence of the boll-weevil, but this insect has not so far made its reappearance, and as there is no infected cotton in the island, there would appear to be no probability of its doing so except by importation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and five months ended May, 1912, will be found on p. 600.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Whaling Industry in 1911.

It is stated in the Report for 1911 of the Newfoundland Board of Trade (*i.e.* Chamber of Commerce), that the result of the Newfoundland whaling industry for that year was about 20 per cent. short of that for 1910, and shows a still greater decrease when compared with the catch of each of the three previous years. The whales caught during 1911 number

Miscellaneous.

337, as against 384 in the previous year and about 500 in 1909. The yield of oil was 8,237 barrels, as compared with 10,420 barrels in 1910, and only 445 tons of guano were obtained as against 618 tons in 1910. The total value of the 1911 products is estimated at 145,000 dols. (about £29,800). (12,870.)

DENMARK (ICELAND).

Results of Winter Fishery.

With reference to the notice on p. 39 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th April relative to the progress of the Icelandic fisheries, the British Vice-Consul at Reykjavik (Mr. A. Sigurdsson) has furnished the following further particulars in connection therewith:—

The winter fishing season, which ended about the middle of May, can be said to have been fairly good on the whole. The Faxabay fishing smacks have not done so well as last season, but the steam trawlers fishing from Reykjavik have done much better.

Last year, during the winter season, 40 sailing vessels fished 1,214,500 cod, an average of about 30,000 per smack; this year, however, 36 smacks have fished only 733,000 cod, an average of about 20,000 per smack. In the 1911 winter season 12 steam trawlers from Reykjavik fished 1,719,000 cod, an average of about 143,000 per vessel; this season 16 trawlers have fished 2,674,000 cod, or about 167,000 cod per vessel. In addition to these 16 trawlers, which are all owned or hired by Icelanders, there are 14 steam trawlers and liners stationed at Havnefjord—German, Norwegian, or Scotch boats—which are said to have fished about 933,500 cod.

The weight of the fish this year is said to be rather better than it was last winter; the greater part of the catch both from smacks and trawlers is large cod, but small cod and haddocks and a considerable quantity of saithe was also brought in by the trawlers. All the smacks' fish and most of that caught by the trawlers has been split and salted on board and landed at Reykjavik for curing. About 1,000 tons of cured fish have already (report dated 22nd May) been shipped since January, mostly to Copenhagen.

The fishing at the Westmann Islands is estimated to be about the same as last year's catch, both as regards numbers and weight.

The results at Isafjord have been very unsatisfactory in spite of the promising start; it is said that the catch represents only about one-half that of last season. (12,375.)

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

New Whaling Company.

It is stated in the "Cape Times" (weekly edition) of 15th May that a German company with a capital of £45,000 has been formed for the purpose of working a 30 years' concession for whaling off the coast of German South-West Africa. A factory will be erected near Lüderitzbucht and equipped with the latest oil-extracting machinery. (X. 4,939.)

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Consumption of Tanning Materials.

The following statement, showing the quantities and cost of tanning materials consumed in the United States in the calendar year 1909, has been extracted from an Official Return issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour:—

Kind.	Tanbark, Wood, etc.		Extract.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	Cords.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Hemlock bark	698,365	6,434,848	10,862,540	276,436
Oak bark	324,070	3,533,862	36,930,861	703,805
Mangrove bark	18,925	514,169	1,401,008	43,566
Chestnut wood	18,527	65,152	184,307,498	3,613,344
Myrobalan nuts	(Tons) 18,000	534,727	1,101,303	37,571
Quebracho	—	—	147,109,443	5,877,989
Gambier	—	—	2,641,001	133,765
Quermos	—	—	1,084,174	43,757
Sumac	—	—	350,535	16,167
Valonia	—	—	243,536	18,022
All others	1,023	42,992	785,996	14,755
Total	1,078,910	11,125,750	386,817,895	10,779,177

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

Paper Industry.

A decrease of about £100,000 is noticeable in the imports of paper into Japan in 1911, chiefly caused by reductions in purchases of printing paper. As compared with the immediately preceding year the loss was more or less evenly distributed over all the countries participating in the trade, but in comparison with earlier years Germany has been the greatest sufferer. The Japanese mills are becoming more efficient, and as they are increasing their output it is probable that, with the protection afforded them by the tariff, they may be able to compete successfully with foreign paper and ultimately drive it out. They are, however, to a certain extent dependent on supplies of imported pulp, and as pulp has been going up in price the leading mills have decided to increase the price of their printing papers made from imported pulp, while reducing the price of the article manufactured from domestic materials.

The papers which are imported into Japan in the largest quantities are printing paper and "Simili" (imitation Japanese), and it is to these that the Japanese mills are now devoting their special attention, as they hope, in addition to securing their own market, to get a large share of the trade with China.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of May, 1912, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 6*d.* per copy.

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1911 has been issued (see notice on next page), and may be purchased* at a cost of 5*s.* 5*d.* This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1907–1911, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom; and in the supplement a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1*d.*) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the May issue:—State of the Labour Market in April; Awards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, for Northumberland, North Staffordshire and Leicestershire; Co-operation in the United Kingdom in 1910; Workmen's Insurance in Germany; Recent Labour Legislation in Greece; Diseases of occupations in 1911; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Proceedings.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 4,876. Trade of the Consular District of Bahia (Brazil) in 1911.

Harbour improvements. Map.
Building trade.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Government Publications.

No. 4,877. Report on the Trade of the Consular District of Bordeaux in 1911.

Coal trade.
Sulphate of copper imports.
Machinery trade.
Harbour improvements.
Vintage.
Reports from Bayonne, La Rochelle, Pauillac, and Tonnay-Charente.
Map.

No. 4,878. Report on the Trade and Commerce of Hungary in 1911.

Communications and transport.
Agriculture.
State aid to industries.

No. 4,881. Report on the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa in 1911.

Cultivation of sisal fibre.
Whale fishing.
Railway projects.
Shipping.
Reports from Beira and Quilimane.
Map.

No. 4,882. Trade of the Cyclades (Greece) in 1911.

Emery and iron ore exports.
Local industries.
Reports from Seriphos, Santorin, Milo, and Zea.
Map.

No. 4,884. Trade and Industries of the Consular District of Rouen in 1911.

Harbour and Port improvements.
Cotton spinning and weaving industries.
Manufacture of chemical products.
Tanning industry.
Reports from Brest, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Nantes, St. Nazaire, St. Brieuc, and Lorrient and Hennebont.

No. 4,885. Trade of the Consular District of Mosul (Turkey in Asia) in 1911.

Trade routes.
Packing of goods.
Tables of imports and exports.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1911. *Volume I.* [*Cd.* 6,216.] *Price 5s. 5d.*

This is the first volume of the Statement of the oversea trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1911, and contains abstract tables showing the total imports and exports of every article which is separately enumerated in the official classification (as well as the total values for 1911 of the leading articles not so enumerated), together with detailed tables showing the quantity and value of the imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, figures being given in each case not only for the year 1911, but also for each of the four preceding years. Statistics of the imports and

Government Publications.

exports of coin and bullion from and to each country are given in separate tables at the end of the volume. The return contains an introductory statement showing the basis on which the tables are compiled, and giving an outline of their scope and arrangement. Statements of the alterations which have been made in the classification of imports and exports during the five years covered by the return precede the tables.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on trade records, imports are throughout the tables in this volume credited to the countries from which they were consigned to the United Kingdom, and exports to the countries of final destination so far as known. The tables thus correspond to those which have been given in the Supplement to the Annual Statements for the years 1904 to 1908, and differ from those give in Volumes I. and II. of preceding issues of the Annual Statement up to 1908 in the case of certain important countries, notably Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium; while the trade between the United Kingdom and countries without a seaboard is separately stated, instead of being included with that of the countries in which are situated the ports through which the goods passed in transit.

Dominions No. 12. *Report for* 1911-12 *relating to the Self-Governing Dominions, prepared in the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office.* [*Cd.* 6,091.] *Price* 11*d.*

This report consists in the main of a survey of the principal events which have happened in connection with the Self-Governing Dominions during the year 1911-12 so far as they have been of more than purely local interest. Among the appendices to the report is one containing a list of the more important Blue Books relating, or likely to be of special interest, to the Dominions, published during the year ended 31st March, 1912.

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, being for the year 1911. [*Cd.* 6,182.] *Price* 1*s.* 7*d.*

In addition to the General Report, this publication includes the reports on the Salmon Fisheries and on Scientific Investigations, which were issued separately prior to 1910.

The total quantity of fish of all kinds (exclusive of shell fish) landed in Scotland in 1911 was 8,175,731 cwts. This was a decrease of 533,924 cwts. as compared with 1910. The value of the 1911 catch was £2,978,000, being less than that of the catch of the previous year by £122,387.

Census of Scotland, 1911. *Vol. I., Part* 8. *County of Banff.* [*Cd.* 6,097—*VII.*] *Price* 5*d.*; *Part* 9. *County of Berwick.* [*Cd.* 6,097—*VIII.*] *Price* 5*d.*

Census of Ireland, 1911. *Province of Munster, County and City of Waterford.* [*Cd.* 6,050—*V.*] *Price* 1*s.* 3*d.*; *Province of Connaught, County of Mayo.* [*Cd.* 6,052—*II.*] *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual Series since the 1st January, 1912, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Annual Series.

No.	Place.	Price.
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4878	Hungary, 1911	2d.
	Belgium:	
4840	Antwerp, Shipping, 1911 ...	2½d.
681	*Report on the new scheme for the extension of the Port of Antwerp ... ...*	*4d.*
	Denmark and Colonies:	
4845	St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1911	½d.
	France:	
4877	Bordeaux, 1911	4d.
4845	Budget Report for 1912 ...	2½d.
4883	Cochin-China, 1911... ...	1d.
4872	Havre, 1911	6d.
4865	Réunion, 1911	1d.
4884	Rouen, 1911	7d.
	Germany:	
4852	Dresden, 1911	1d.
4841	Germany, 1911	2½d.
	Greece:	
4882	Cyclades, 1911	4d.
4870	Patras, 1911	2½d.
4868	Piræus, 1911	2d.
	Italy:	
4839	Finances, 1911	1½d.
4858	Genoa, 1911	5½d.
4836	Italy, 1910	2d.
4871	Sicily, 1911	5d.
	Netherlands:	
4855	Amsterdam, 1911	2d.
4857	Finances, 1910-11 and 1911-12	1d.
4879	Netherlands, 1911	1½d.
4856	Rotterdam, 1911	2½d.
	Norway:	
4830	Norway (Supplementary), 1910	2d.
	Portugal and Colonies:	
4874	Azores, 1911...	2d.
4847	Cape Verde Islands, 1911 ...	3d.
4844	Goa, 1910	½d.
4881	Portuguese East Africa, 1911	4½d.
	Russia:	
4849	Batoum, 1911	3½d.
	Servia:	
4834	Servia, 1910...	1½d.
	EUROPE—*continued.*	
	Spain and Colonies:	
4862	Canary Islands, 1911 ...	3d.
4866	Corunna, 1911	4½d.
	Sweden:	
4837	Budget Report for 1913 ...	½d.
	Turkey:	
4863	Beirut, 1911	3d.
4835	Constantinople, 1910-11 ...	8d.
4850	Jerusalem, 1911	2½d.
4885	Mosul, 1911	½d.
	AFRICA—	
	Morocco:	
4833	Morocco, 1910	5½d.
4829	Tangier, 1910	3½d.
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4861	Chinkiang, 1911	4d.
4848	Ichang, 1911...	½d.
4860	Kiungchow (Hoihow), 1911	3d.
4851	Pakhoi, 1911	3d.
	Persia:	
4827	Arabistan, 1910-11	2d.
4828	Caspian Provinces, 1910-11..	5½d.
4838	Ispahan and Yezd, 1910-11..	4½d.
	NORTH AMERICA—	
	United States:	
4853	Baltimore, 1911	4½d.
4869	New York, 1911	3d.
	Mexico:	
4846	Mexico, Imports 1905-6 to 1909-10	3½d.
4873	Vera Cruz, 1911	2d.
4864	Yucatan, 1911	½d.
	CENTRAL AMERICA—	
	Guatemala:	
4832	Guatemala, 1910	2½d.
	Nicaragua:	
4859	Nicaragua, 1910	2½d.
	SOUTH AMERICA—	
	Brazil:	
4876	Bahia, 1911	3d.
	Chile:	
4842	Antofagasta, 1911	½d.
4843	Coquimbo, 1911	2½d.
	Ecuador:	
4831	Ecuador, 1910	1d.
	Venezuela:	
4875	Venezuela, 1911	2½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ended 8th June, 1912, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Rubber: Occurrence of Spots.
"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th May.

Sugar Industry in India.
"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th May.

Lime Industry of St. Lucia.
"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th May.

Indigo in 1912.
"*Capital*" (Calcutta), 16th May.

Tobacco Selling in Rhodesia.
"*Rhodesia Agricultural Journal*" (Salisbury), April. (X. 2,440).

Cocoa Cultivation in Ecuador.
"*Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali*" (Rome), 23rd May.

Potato Imports into Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 29th May. (X. 6,085.)

Seed Oils Industry in France.
"*Sole*" (Milan), 17th May. (X. 1195.)

Sugar Production and Trade in Java.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 17th May.

Wood (Caucasus) Exported from Russia.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Timber Market in the Upper Rhine.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 2nd June. (X. 2,355.)

Sugar Beet Culture and Sugar Production in Europe in 1912.
"*Wiener Zeitung*" (Vienna), 25th May.

Rubber Industry of Bolivia.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Egg Export Trade of Russia, 1911.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Machinery and Engineering.

Concrete Factory Building.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Motion Study.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Breaking Ground without Powder.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 25th May.

Electric Cranes for Steel Mill Service.
"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Melbourne), 2nd May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Contract Obligations in the Steel Trade.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—*continued.*

Electric Furnace and High Grade Steel.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Metallurgical Developments in Iron and Steel.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Corrosion of Steel and its Prevention.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Cost of Mining a Ton of Ore.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 25th May.

Mine Hoisting Systems Compared.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 25th May.

Co-ordination of Mineral Statistics.
"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Melbourne and Sydney), 2nd May.

Flotation of Minerals.
"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Melbourne and Sydney), 2nd May.

Coal Market of Upper Silesia.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd June. (X. 5,013.)

Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd June. (X. 5,022.)

Coal Market of Rhenish Westphalia.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd June. (X. 5,011.)

Cement Industry of Belgium.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 29th May. (X. 1,447.)

Iron Market of Upper Silesia.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th May. (X. 5,029.)

Metal Markets in France.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 1st June. (X. 5,002.)

Petroleum Deposits and Companies in Egypt.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 17th May.

Soda Industry in Russia.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 17th May.

Petroleum Industry in Galicia.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Iron Goods Trade in District of Naples, 1911.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Semi-manufactured Products, Raising of Prices in Belgium.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 1st June. (X. 409.)

Iron and Coal Market of Belgium.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th June. (X. 409.)

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Foreign Street Railway Construction.
"*Engineering News*" (New York), 23rd May.

The Welin Davit for Launching Lifeboats.
"*Engineering News*" (New York), 23rd May.

Inland Waterways and Navigation in German African Colonies.
"*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Silk Markets of Europe.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd June. (X. 5,055.)

Flax Trade of Russia.
"*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 29th May.

Cotton Crisis in Italy.
"*Sole*" (Milan), 2nd June.

Silk Cultivation in Italy, Proposed Modifications of Regulations.
"*Sole*" (Milan), 15th May. (X. 388.)

Wool Trade in Roubaix.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 17th May.

Cotton Cultivation in German E. Africa.
"*Deutsches Kolonialblatt*" (Berlin), 15th May.

Woollen Trade of Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 31st May. (X. 5,049.)

Textile Markets of France.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th June. (X. 5,004.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

The Corporation in Manufacturing Industry.
"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 25th May.

Competition—Its Uses and Abuses.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd May.

Hungarian Industrial Progress in 1911.
"*Sole*" (Milan), 31st May.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—*continued.*

Roumania: Commercial Intelligence Bureau.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th May.

German Reichsbank Clearing Returns for May.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 4th June. (X. 5,006.)

Johannesburg: Trade and Commerce in 1911.
"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 4th May.

India: Development of Sea-borne Trade.
"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th May, Supplement.

Miscellaneous.

Match Industry in Southern India.
"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th May.

New Industry for India (Oxygen Gas).
"*Indian Eastern Engineer*" (Calcutta), May.

Electricity Applied to Chemistry.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 25th May.

Ivory: Antwerp Market in 1911.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 17th May.

Wax and Honey Industry: Possibilities in the Cameroons.
"*Deutsches Kolonialblatt*" (Berlin), 15th May.

Wax: Export from the Cameroons.
"*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Wine Industry: Prospects in German S.W. Africa.
"*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Ostrich Breeding in Madagascar.
"*Deutsches Kolonialblatt*" (Berlin), 15th May.

Boot and Shoe Industry (Wholesale) in Germany.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 4th June, (X 5,569.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Commercial Guide to Forest Economic Products.

Uganda—Report on Trade, 1910-11.

Mauritius—Almanac (Year Book) for 1912.

Sweden—
Statistics relating to Factories and Trades in Stockholm for 1910 (in Swedish and French).
Stockholm Chamber of Commerce Report for 1911 (in Swedish).

Sweden—*continued.*
Natural Building and Ornamental Stones of Sweden.

France—Report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, 1911.

United States—Annual Report of Commissioner of Corporations for year ended 30th June, 1911.

Mexico—Annual Trade Volume, 1910-11.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported, Forwarded** from **Ports** to **Inland Towns,** and **Returned** to **Ports** during the Month and Five Months ended May, 1912, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1911.

	Month of May.		Five Months ended May.	
	1911.	1912.	*1911.*	1912.
	Imports.*			
American	*80,692*	213,947	*1,315,200*	2,225,495
Brazilian	*13,353*	3,938	*56,072*	27,312
East Indian	*18,903*	12,362	*62,732*	30,467
Egyptian	*30,892*	41,632	*252,131*	337,551
Miscellaneous...	*13,918*	12,143	*48,885*	48,860
Total	*157,758*	284,022†	*1,735,020*	2,669,685‡
	Exports.*			
American	*28,149*	32,388	*117,599*	204,337
Brazilian	*471*	706	*3,775*	3,469
East Indian	*717*	3,867	*4,667*	7,417
Egyptian	*13,422*	18,526	*79,037*	115,230
Miscellaneous...	*278*	678	*1,634*	3,994
Total	*43,037*	56,165	*203,712*	334,447
	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.			
American	*252,705*	291,686	*1,308,818*	1,404,043
Brazilian	*6,215*	3,884	*24,313*	23,516
East Indian	*10,182*	2,744	*45,823*	16,118
Egyptian	*25,513*	29,489	*162,493*	186,657
Miscellaneous...	*8,144*	7,312	*31,710*	34,563
Total	*302,759*	335,115	*1,572,957*	1,664,897
	Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.			
American	*175*	272	*917*	1,173
Brazilian	—	—	—	—
East Indian	*10*	—	*10*	—
Egyptian	—	—	*20*	100
Miscellaneous...	*16*	—	*55*	116
Total	*201*	272	*1,002*	1,389

* Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, was not included in this return prior to 3rd November, 1911, *but has been included since that date.*

† Including 1,186 bales British West Indian, 1,736 bales British West African, 1,775 bales British East African, and 613 bales foreign East African.

‡ Including 4,868 bales British West Indian, 3,539 bales British West African, 12,521 bales British East African, and 1,346 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 23 weeks ended 6th June, 1912 :—

	Week ended 6th June, 1912.	23 Weeks ended 6th June, 1912.	Week ended 6th June, 1912.	23 Weeks ended 6th June, 1912.
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	25,154	2,259,768	7,635	213,754
Brazilian	—	27,312	104	3,598
East Indian	2,047	32,007	1,101	7,555
Egyptian	3,781	357,963	44	115,274
Miscellaneous	2,064*	52,417†	63	4,045
Total	33,046	2,729,407	8,947	344,226

* Including 38 bales British West Indian and 535 bales British West African.

† Including 4,906 bales British West Indian, 4,074 bales British West African 13,793 bales British East African, and 1,346 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports,* was not included in this return prior to 3rd November, 1911, *but has been included since that date.*

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn**, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th June, 1912, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Week ended 8th June, 1912	36 11	29 11	24 0
Corresponding Week in—			
1905	31 7	26 0	19 1
1906	30 4	23 6	20 2
1907	31 10	24 7	20 11
1908	32 7	24 5	18 4
1909	42 11	26 10	21 4
1910	29 1	20 9	17 10
1911	32 4	25 7	19 7

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 8th June, 1912, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 8th June, 1912.	*Corresponding week in 1911.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	2,047	*7,953*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	*1,310*
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	167	*375*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	178,156	*92,893*
Mutton " " "	"	136,590	*105,495*
Pork " " "	"	1,952	*1,997*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	14,176	*8,483*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	99,016	*83,633*
Beef	"	1,468	*1,573*
Hams	"	26,910	*27,172*
Pork	"	4,653	*4,784*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,613	*1,342*
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	19,569	*23,473*
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	76,598	*75,853*
Margarine	"	23,454	*11,065*
Cheese	"	48,454	*28,932*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	124	*223*
" condensed	"	15,950	*18,936*
" preserved, other kinds	"	757	*44*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	418,781	*354,676*
Poultry	Value £	3,608	*3,767*
Game	"	29	—
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	464	*8*
Lard	"	58,773	*33,030*
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,686,200	*1,746,500*
Wheat-meal and flour	"	205,700	*213,100*
Barley	"	52,900	*252,600*
Oats	"	388,800	*581,400*
Peas	"	7,430	*56,458*
Beans	"	7,320	*4,460*
Maize or Indian corn	"	740,800	*676,600*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	18,194	*14,605*
Apricots and peaches	"	6	*22*
Bananas	Bunches	107,474	*137,368*
Cherries	Cwts.	15,099	*14,693*
Currants	"	104	—
Gooseberries	"	605	*944*
Grapes	"	329	*139*
Lemons	"	24,124	*23,791*
Oranges	"	51,660	*56,026*
Pears	"	127	*754*
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	4,865	*9,262*
Unenumerated	"	1,615	*1,775*
Hay	Tons	793	*1,658*
Straw	"	35	*28*
Moss Litter	"	949	*1,142*
Hops	Cwts.	231	*3,259*
Locust beans	"	—	*6,576*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	67,646	*38,232*
Potatoes	Cwts.	282,572	*264,914*
Tomatoes	"	37,405	*29,794*
Unenumerated	Value £	11,164	*11,698*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	2,465	*1,218*
" preserved by canning	"	4,388	*3,266*

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the undermentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated :—

	May.		Five Months ended May.	
	1911.	1912.	*1911.*	1912.
	No.	No.	*No.*	No.
Total gazetted	*325*	312	*1,595*	1,559
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	*2*	1	*22*	14
Architects and surveyors	*2*	1	*10*	8
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	*4*	4	*21*	17
Bakers	*8*	6	*52*	61
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	—	5	*6*	16
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	*8*	8	*33*	21
Builders	*24*	21	*97*	105
Butchers and meat salesmen	*3*	10	*31*	48
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	—	2	*9*	9
Cabinet makers	*4*	2	*8*	13
Carpenters and joiners...	*4*	1	*21*	10
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	*3*	2	*22*	16
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers...	*3*	2	*9*	9
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	*4*	2	*14*	10
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	*6*	3	*23*	29
Colliers, miners, &c.	*2*	2	*12*	11
Confectioners and pastry cooks	*1*	2	*13*	11
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ...	*3*	2	*8*	7
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	*1*	1	*8*	12
Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c.	*9*	8	*35*	29
Doctors of medicine, physicians, &c.	*1*	6	*7*	18
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	*8*	10	*30*	32
Engineers and founders	*1*	2	*8*	12
Farmers and graziers	*14*	18	*100*	97
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	*4*	9	*28*	27
Furniture dealers and makers	*2*	2	*11*	15
General dealers	*1*	2	*13*	13
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	*11*	5	*41*	30
Grocers	*22*	21	*100*	86
Ironmongers	*2*	2	*5*	10
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	*3*	2	*16*	15
Merchants, general	*3*	2	*12*	9
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	*1*	1	*10*	9
Printers, booksellers and publishers...	*2*	2	*9*	15
Provision merchants	*1*	2	*6*	16
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	*18*	26	*93*	81
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ...	*2*	1	*13*	9
Tailors	*5*	3	*36*	23
Timber merchants	*1*	2	*12*	8
Tobacconists, &c.	*5*	4	*16*	21
Travellers, commercial, &c.	*6*	3	*16*	18

Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed, having rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, firms desirous of utilising this source of information are required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1911, 1,091 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 142,032) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,130 Circular letters and copies totalling 74,203 sent out in 1910.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.*

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

Dominion of Canada ...	17, Victoria Street, S.W. (Branch Office: 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

* Trade enquiries in regard to **Rhodesia** may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

104. Persons employed by **Glass Bottle** Manufacturers :—
(*a*) Building Glass Melting Tanks.
(*b*) Fire-clay block dressers.
(*c*) Bottle Mould-making.

105. Persons employed by Manufacturers of **Sheet Metal** and **Tubular pressed parts for cycle frames,** such as handle bar and frame-lugs, bottom brackets, &c.
(*a*) Women on power and hand frames.
(*b*) Toolmakers, men and youths.
(*c*) Labourers carrying out work.

106. Persons employed by a Manufacturer of **Adding Machines, Grinders, Filers up, Drilling Machine** hands, **Steel Carbonisers** and **Hardeners** of parts, **Platers** and **Polishers, Enamellers, Power Press** operators, **Automatic Screw Machine** hands, **Capstan Lathe** hands, **Milling** machine hands, **Turners, Toolmakers, Spring makers, Straighteners, Assemblers, Labourers, Cleaners** of parts, **Inspectors** of parts, **Packers.**

107. **Toolmakers** employed by Manufacturers of **Cables** and **Telephone Instruments,** described as :—**Millers, Grinders, Turners, Jig** and **Gauge** Makers, **Sharpers, Stamp Cutters,** and **Engravers.**

108. Workmen employed in the manufacture of the finer parts of **Torpedoes** (balancing arrangements and gyroscopes).

109. **Window Blind** Makers and Fixers.

110. Persons employed in the manufacture of **Safes** and **Strong Rooms.**

111. Employees of **Harbour Commissioners** :—
(*a*) Rockbreaker men.
(*b*) Workmen employed in connection with the filling in or excavating of land, undeveloped or reclaimed.

112. **Electricians employed** by **Contractors** in connection with the generation and distribution of Electrical Power for temporary work in the construction of **Docks.**

113. Carpenter and Joiner employed at **Nickel** and **Cobalt Refinery** and **German Silver Rolling** and **Wire Mills,** in making Tanks and Cases, doing repairs and odd jobs.

114. Workmen making **wood patterns** for **brick dies, wheels, bearings,** &c., turning up brick machine rollers and general repairs of brick machinery.

115. Workmen employed at **Ironworks**:—

(*a*) Repairing **Cupolas** and Works on premises connected with **Engineering** and **Iron Founding.**

(*b*) Attending a **sawmill** used only for **cutting up timber for colliery use,** when not employed at Mill works as a general Colliery Carpenter.

116. **Carters** employed by **Building Contractors,** carting materials to and from jobs, stable work, looking after horses, &c.

117. **Fitters, Mechanics, Framesmiths,** engaged in building and repairing frames for making **Elastic Hosiery.**

118. Men employed by a firm of **Handkerchief Hemstitchers** in **keeping sewing machines** repaired, adjusted, and **in good running order.**

119. Men employed by **Reed, Rib** and **Heald Stave** Manufacturers in sawing and planing reeds, ribs, and Heald Staves.

120. Men employed by **Tile Manufacturers** in the manufacture of glazed and unglazed Tiles from Clay, &c. throughout until ready for fixing in hearths, grates, or on walls or floors; **fixers of Tiles on walls or floors.**

121. Men employed by a firm of Engineers in cutting and preparing **leathers for Pumps** and other Machinery.

122. **Strap piecer** employed by a firm of **Calico Printers.**

123. Men employed by firm of Engineers solely in **painting machines** when finished by erectors.

124. Men employed by **Tin Mine Owners**:—

(*a*) Carpenters, Fitters, Smiths, and Drill Smiths employed in repairs and maintenance of mine machinery, &c.

(*b*) Electricians employed in maintaining and repairing transmission line and electrical appliances.

125. Persons employed by firm of **Wireworkers** and **Wirecloth Weavers** in the manufacture and fitting up of **Wire guards** over rooflights and **ventilation Panels** for **ships.**

126. Men employed by a firm of Ship Brokers in the **Pitwood trade**:—

(*a*) Quartering props out of the round piece with the circular saw.

(*b*) Cross cutting long lengths into shorter lengths with the circular saw.

127. **Gas Meter Makers,** employed by a firm of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers.

128. Persons employed by a firm of **Millstone Builders** in the shaping by hand labour of natural blocks of stone into various forms and fitting of same together into millstones, or in the mixing together of ground natural stone with cement and other chemicals or materials to form artificial millstones.

129. **Stonedresser** employed by a firm of **Red Oxide Makers** in preparing stones to be used for grinding purposes for their own mills only.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

130. Persons employed by a firm of **Encaustic Tile** Manufacturers:—

(*a*) **Mosaic Workers** engaged in fixing mosaic on paper in factory only.

(*b*) **Polishers** removing from Glazed Tiles imperfections caused during the process of firing.

(*c*) **Labourers.**

131. **Sawmillers,** &c. employed by a firm of Timber Merchants and Timber Preservers in the preparation of timber, for preservation and for use as railway sleepers.

132. Persons employed by a firm of **Cyclostyle** Duplicator Manufacturers in the making of:—

(*a*) The Neo-Cyclostyle.

(*b*) The Automatic Cyclostyle.

(*c*) The Rotary Cyclostyle.

133. Persons employed by **Smelters** of **Gold, Silver, Lead**, and **Antimony** Ores in the **repairing** of **Furnaces** which have become corroded with the heat and the action of the Fluxes used, and in the **repairing** of **Furnace Flues,** &c.

134. **Lathe, press** and other **machinists, assemblers** and **makers** engaged in the manufacture of **lugs** for cycle frames, **chain wheels, cranks, hubs, brakes** for cycles and other vehicles and machines.

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire, by, or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before the 28th day of June, 1912.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after the 30th day of June next.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions **are payable** in respect of :—

54. Workmen described as Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Painters, Scaffolders, Plasterers, and the Labourers of each, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings in connection with businesses other than those included under the trades specified in the Sixth Schedule of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

58. Workmen described as Smiths and Mechanics and Labourers of each, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery in connection with businesses other than those included under the trades specified in the Sixth Schedule of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

62. Workmen employed in a Malleable Iron Foundry and described as engaged in the work of Moulding, Core-making, Annealing, Dressing and General Labour.

63. Workmen employed by Gun Manufacturers and described as follows :—

(1) Barrel Filers.
(2) Barrel Borers.
(3) Screwers.
(4) Finishers.
(5) Engravers and Inlayers.
(6) Viewers passing work and adjusting small faults, if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour.

The question of Storemen and Packers is reserved.

64. Workmen employed by a firm of Brickmakers, and described as :—

(1) Bricklayers and Labourers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing and rebuilding Brick kilns.
(2) Wheelwrights, who are engaged wholly or mainly in repairing carts and wagons.
(3) Tile Fixers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of fixing tiles to walls of new or existing buildings.
(4) Mechanics, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery.
(5) Carpenters and Plumbers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing buildings.

The question of Terra-cotta makers and fixers and tile fixers is under consideration. The decision on a previous application will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in a fortnight or three weeks' time.

66. Joiners in the employ of a Borough Council, if engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairs to the internal fixed woodwork of school buildings.

75. Workmen employed by a firm of Wire Rope Manufacturers and described as fitters and the Labourers to assist them, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

85. Workmen described as Wheelwrights engaged at works forming part of a Mechanical Engineering Establishment.

86. Workmen employed in a Mechanical Engineering Establishment, and described as follows:—

Cranemen (Hand or Power).
Enginemen, Firemen } Stationary Engines.
Boilermen.

88. Workmen and their helpers and labourers, employed in factories and workshops which are engaged wholly or mainly in producing manufactures for use as parts of the products of a Mechanical Engineering Establishment, and described as follows:—

(1) Sheet metal workers.

(2) Persons engaged in the manufacture of copper fittings and appliances.

(Coppersmiths, &c.)

The question is still under consideration as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of forgers, including drop forgers. (Application 52.)

89. Workmen (including helpers and labourers) employed in factories and workshops which are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of steel castings for use as parts of the products of a Mechanical Engineering Establishment, and in machine shops in connection with the manufacture of such steel castings.

The question is still under consideration as to whether contributions are payable in respect of persons employed in steel foundries not covered by the above decision. (Application 52.)

90. Workmen described as Gun Press workers, employed in the manufacture of ordnance, who are engaged in the work of making tubes or covers for guns. (Application 12.)

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions **are not payable** in respect of:—

52. Workmen engaged in the work of filing, making, polishing, lacquering and putting together Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Mirror Fire Screens.

53. Workmen described as Farriers and Farriers' mates, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of shoeing horses.

55. Workmen described as Engine Tenters, Engine Drivers and Stokers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting, or minding engines, or stoking boilers, in connection with businesses other than those specified in the Sixth Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1911.

Unemployment Insurance.

56. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cleaning bicycles and windows, and sweeping the floor.

59. Workmen employed by Builders' Factors, Coal, Sand and Gravel Merchants, and described as Boatmen engaged in dredging sand and gravel from the river bed, working the boat, and delivering cargo at wharf.

60. A Brickyard Manager, engaged wholly or mainly in the work of overlooking workmen's books, attending to sale tickets, and generally supervising business.

65. A workman employed by a Borough Council, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving a Steam Motor Wagon.

67. Workmen described as follows:—

(1) **Metal name plate makers,** who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cutting metal to size by hand, and polishing same, engraving names thereon, making mural letters for signs, fixing name plates and letters on buildings.

(2) **Signwriters,** who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of writing signs, and writing on office doors, gilding letters, &c.

69. Workmen described as makers of Tin canisters, who are engaged wholly or mainly in working presses, shears, seaming and trimming machines; soldering and delivering goods by handcart. Contributions are payable in respect of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

70. Workmen described as Bass Dressers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of dyeing and dressing the rough Piassava used in ordinary Stiff Hard Brooms.

71. A workman described as a Type Founder, who is engaged wholly or mainly in the work of type casting and dressing.

72. Workmen described as Optical Brass Turners, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of light brass turning by hand tools, articles, such as cases for pocket Aneroid Barometers, Prismatic Compass Cases, Biram Anemometer, Verschoyle Transit Cases, and generally, by hand turning tools and a lathe, the various brass parts included under the heading of optical brass turning.

74. Workmen employed by a Cabinet Maker and Furniture Upholsterer, and described as:

(1) Engaged in the work of upholstering furniture and making up bedding (for sale in retail shop).

(2) Engaged in the work of:

Cabinet Making Cabinet Repairing Cabinet Polishing Furniture Making of all kinds	For sale in retail shop.

75. Workmen employed by a firm of Wire Rope Manufacturers, and described as Cranemen and Enginemen, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting or minding machinery, nor in respect of workmen described as Splicers.

76. Workmen described as Sawyers and other Machinists who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of chair making and the machinery incidental thereto.

77. Workmen described as Packing Case Makers, Saw Mill Coopers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making Packing Cases and Aerated Water Boxes.

78. Workmen employed on an estate, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting or minding steam cranes and locomotives, or stoking boilers.

80. Workmen described as:

(1) Persons engaged in the manufacture of telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus.

(2) Persons engaged in the manufacture of electric cables. (Applications 56 and 55.)

81. Workmen employed by a firm of Wholesale Tea Dealers, and engaged wholly or mainly in cutting up empty tea chests to make into smaller boxes for use in tea trade.

82. Workmen engaged *wholly or mainly* in the manufacture of telegraphic, mathematical, scientific and optical instruments, balances for bullion and assay work, and camera work.

83. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of working maltsters.

84. Workmen described as Domestic Tin Ware and General Sheet Metal Workers, who are engaged wholly or mainly as makers of bread tins, strainers, cans, and as General Stampers and Piercers in Sheet Metal and in Electroplating.

87. Masons who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of the preparation or dressing of stone for monuments of a simple character, such as are ordinarily found in cemeteries, or for mural tablets, or who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of fixing such stones. (Application 27.)

91. Workmen employed by a firm of Bedding Manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of wire, straw, hair and wool mattress making.

92. Workmen employed by a firm of Manufacturing Silversmiths and engaged in the manufacture of silverware, cups, caskets, &c., involving use of gas blowpipe, turning lathes, polishing lathe and hammering of metal.

93. A workman described as a labourer, who is engaged wholly or mainly in the work of assisting a coppersmith in the re-tinning of kitchen utensils.

94. A workman employed by a Railway Company and described as an Engine Cleaner engaged solely in engine cleaning, not repairing or fitting, nor having the control of any machinery.

95. Workmen employed at a Confectionery Works, and engaged in cutting wood in the sawmill for the purpose of making boxes and packing cases.

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96. Workmen engaged in the work of making packing cases and wooden boxes for all commercial purposes.

97. Workmen employed by an Urban District Council, and engaged in the work of:

Road repairing, cleansing and watering.
Sewer cleansing, lamplighting and extinguishing.
Night soil removal and dry ash-pit employees.
Public Market attendants.
Public Bath attendants and laundrymen.
Public Park Rangers.
Water and lighting, Inspector and Assistant.
Sewage Farm Attendants.
The question of Sewer repairing is reserved.

98. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making hand-hammered and dollied or tommied chain. (Application 39).

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.